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"SHAKUNTALA"

—A Wood-cut by Mr. Y. K. Shukla.

BARBER IN BOMBED BANK

Engineers engaged in blasting dangerous building in the London area following a fireblitz, warm up round a brazier, while waiting for haircut and shave in the ruins of a fire bombed bank.

Mr. Churchill clambering up a companion way during his visit to the various naval units. Mrs. Churchill is seen in the background.

Germans Bomb Royal Home: King George and Queen Elizabeth standing among the wreckage caused by a bomb aimed at Buckingham Palace, their Majesties' Official London residence. Fortunately, both the King and Queen, who were in the palace at the time, were unharmed, but their escape did not lessen the world's horror at the outrage.

South African Airmen's ungle Mascots: A South African Air Force Bomber Squadron has as mascots these baby cheetahs, which have been tamed.

The Mechanised Army Goes to School. Photo shows trainees in a Bren-gun carrier descending a steep slope.

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BOMBAY: APRIL 6, 1941.

Himmler's Blonde Spies: Nazi Women Agents

By EUGENE LENNHOFF

AMONG many "dementis" of Dr. Goebbels is his repeated denial that the Gestapo makes use of women agents on a scale hitherto unknown in the annals of international secret service work. In the "Voelkische Beobachter" and on the wireless the German Minister of Propaganda has again and again derided foreigners' fears of what he calls "our pretty, blonde spies".

The suggestion that women are especially numerous among Fifth Columnists he attributes to people whose imagination has been inflamed by a surfeit of American spy films.

On one point Dr. Goebbels is right. Nazi women agents are not all of them either pretty or blonde. The large number of them, however, is a fact which no official denials can alter. As in the last war, these female spies appear in all sorts of places in the form of dancers, cabaret singers and chorus-girls. It might be supposed that the films referred to by Dr Goebbels and, still more, the endless spy stories of the past twenty years would have served as a warning to the male patrons of night resorts. But Herr Himmler knows well enough that the incidents of these films and novels are only too readily dismissed as so much "moonshine". That is why many of the cities in Neutral countries are crowded with women whose business it is to extract important military secrets by the oldest and crudest, but still highly effective method. A few days before Hitler's attack on Belgium three young chorus-girls were arrested in Antwerp, suspicion having been aroused by their ceaseless efforts to gather news of shipping movements in the North Sea. Police investigation unmasked these "little chorus-girls" as prominent members of the "Bund deutscher Maedchen" of Duesseldorf. To be sure, comparatively few of these "singers" and "dancers" are German. So many minds have now been infected by the Nazi bacillus that the Gestapo have no trouble at all in finding Hungarians, Frenchwomen, Rumanians and others and in training them for their work. No wonder that lately more than one government, having decided to take strong measures against its Fifth Column, has begun with a thorough purging of dance-halls and night-clubs.

In Holland

In some cases, it is true, these measures were already too late. By the time the Dutch discovered the extremely dangerous part played by agents of this kind in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, German parachutists were already descending in their midst.

Few Dutchmen, too, had any suspicion that a substantial proportion of the more than twenty thousand German maidservants, who from 1933 onwards found employment in Dutch families, belonged to foreign branches of the Gestapo. Many of them had been carefully trained for their secret mission by the "Bund deutscher Maedchen", while others had learnt their business in the illegal underground campaigns by the Nazis in Sudetenland and the German-occupied parts of Hungary. Each week these girls, most of them described by their Dutch employers as especially "devoted and trustworthy", received instructions from a centre of espionage in Utrecht. To this office, too, were sent the girls' reports on the observations entrusted to them. This spy centre presented a very innocent appearance. It called itself a "Women's League" (Frauenschaft), a local branch of the central association of Nazi women. The premises in Utrecht and in various other Dutch towns served ostensibly as centres of social recreation. The girls came to them so everyone thought, to read German newspapers, dance or take part in amateur theatricals. Nor were all of them employed as spies. Equally important was the duty of recruiting Fifth Columnists from among the young men who paid them attentions and accompanied them to dances.

The Swiss Experience

A similar situation obtained in Switzerland and, until the autumn of 1939, in Britain. Except that in Britain the authorities kept a vigilant eye upon these activities, and a day came when Fraulein Wolf, the head of the English branch of "Frauenschaft", had hurriedly to leave the country. During the years before the war the shortage of domestic servants in Britain had enabled thousands of foreign housemaids, cooks and governesses to obtain labour permits from the British government. So large was the influx of German maids that, in April 1938, fourteen thousand girls were entitled to vote on the question of the Austrian "Anschluss" when the German steamship "Wilhelm Gustloff" moored off Tilbury for the purpose of taking the plebiscite. Fraulein Wolf had many of these girls firmly under her wing. No doubt large numbers of those 14,000 girls had come to England from no political motive at all, but simply because they could not earn a living at home. The "Frauenschaft" impressed upon them, week in, week out, that a German maidservant in a foreign country was, before all else, a servant of the Nazi Party and that Hitler demanded personal service from every German. "Personal service" is an elastic term, and Fraulein Wolf and her staff gave it a wide interpretation in the case of girls employed by officers' families living in British seaports and garrison towns or near to aerodromes.

Disloyalty

"Keep your eyes and ears open," they said. Girls who placed loyalty to their employers first and disliked the thougt of spying, were duly corrected for their mistaken view. Neither disloyalty nor spying was asked of them. Their beloved Fuehrer however, who wanted nothing but peace, was entitled to know what England thought about the Third Reich and, especially, whether the "wicked warmongers", the Churchills, Edens and Duff-Coopers, meant to plunge their own and the German nation into the abyss of war. If, after being thus enlightened, girls still remained obdurate, they were brutally labelled traitors." The German Embassy, they were told, would not prolong their passports and, as a punishment for their "disloyalty" to Hitler they would be sent back to Germany.

Spy-Cum-Ambassador

This "abyss of war" was the constant talk in another and very different milieu—in fashionable Paris drawing-rooms. Herr Abetz, once spy, now ambassador, and his French wife, had systematically introduced to that world some of Hitler's cleverest women agents. They were charming and intelligent women with all the external qualifications for their role, and with conversational gifts equal to those of their French hostesses. The Austrian Baroness von Eirem was one of this group, and so was the smart little Comtesse des Mares, nee Elisabeth Buehner, who before her marriage to a Frenchman, was secretary to Julius Streicher. These and others spoke fervently of Hitler's "devotion to peace" and of his wish to save the world, and especially France, from the worst enemies of mankind—the Bolshevists and Jews. These women started an organised whispering campaign. In 1930 they worked hard to destroy the belief that France should fulfil her treaty obligations, towards Czechoslovakia. In 1939 they agitated with equal zeal against Poland. Their words found ready response from a large number of ladies high-placed in French society. At the diplomatic tea-parties at the Quai d'Orsay, given by Madame Georges Bonnet, wife of the Foreign Minister, the Comtesse des Mares was a particularly welcome guest. Baroness von Einem, who in May 1940, many months after she had left France, was sentenced to death in her absence, had written to Heidrich, Himmler's deputy, in March 1939 that she could hardly "keep up with the pace of social life in Paris". For weeks, she said, she had not eaten a meal to which she had not been invited by leading Frenchmen or their wives. Among the Baroness' close friends was the celebrated film star Corinne Luchaire, wife of one of France's leading Quislings. When an inspector of police waited upon Herr Abetz, two months before the war, to serve a deportation order, Corinne was found with the spy-in-chief. This same French actress with the Nazi soul was often seen, too, in the company of another German blonde, about whom the Paris Secret Intelligence had often sent cautious warnings to the Belgian counter-espionage services. This extremely attractive woman was always appearing at Louvadeau and other watering-places just when King Leopold was taking a few days' holiday there. It was generally believed in Paris that she exercised no little influence over His Majesty.

"Women Journalists"

With Abetz there also vanished from Paris a number of "women journalists," German and other. As everybody knows, Herr Himmler attaches much weight to the work of "international women reporters." In journalists, curiosity and a marked interest in political affairs attracts no especial notice. Nor is anyone surprised

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Need Of New Script

The Problem Of Illiteracy Will Be Solved If There Is A Common And Simple Script For All The Indian Languages

By N. R. SUBRAMANIAN

(of the All-India Common Script Association).

COMMON script and common language differ a great deal. The "lingua franca" will be a second dary one learnt side by side with the provincial mother tongues. It will be an additional one. Not so the common script.

As script is purely mechanical, as script is a representation of sounds by signs, one and only one script need be there. A common script will be truly national. One script will tend to bring sister languages closer, it will do away with the unnecessary and costly printing in many scripts; waste of time and energy in learning different script; would end. Above all practical uses, the common script would symbolise unity. Since a sound will lose nothing of its quality if it is represented by "a dot, a line, a curve or a circle", one script can easily serve all the languages and become thereby common to every Indian.

Picture Writing

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has rightly observed "Script should be viewed from a scientific and historical point of view." The dawn of writing came with pictures. The little bits of precious information collected by man in early ages were in danger of being lost. Primeval man had to face a grim struggle for existence and he put his knowledge into pictures to make them last for the next generation. Over the wide world from China to Peru picture writing spread. A great invention that! It lasted through to the 20th century after Jesus!

Slowly, as man progressed, languages developed and then came a revolution in writing. From the representation of ideas by pictures man went a step (a great deal forward) ahead and came to sound-sign letters. The languages he spoke were formed of words and words were made of sounds—a few sounds. If they were put into signs, a handful of signs could represent a whole language, all the languages. Picture writing had thousands of signs, was as complicated and complex as the myriad ideas of man. But script could do the same work, represent the same ideas in a more compact though elaborate way. The revolution of script spread slowly across the world.

But once the idea of sound-sign alphabets was firmly established man developed it in various ways. Right to left and left to right, sometimes both ways and sometimes from top to bottom man wrote his scripts.

Various Uses

According to Mr. N. M. Rama Ayyar, one of the earliest script reformers of our country, script has been made to serve in different ways as man progressed. Script first functioned in preserving the achievements of man. At this stage script was in the various forms of picture writing—hieroglyphs of Egypt, ideographs of China etc. As man progressed and society grew and the priestly classes began to write, then came a different sort of script. Then came another change, that of printing. Here some scripts were better suited than others. The book alphabet of Roman evolved itself out of this. Utility governed these changes.

At the present stage, when every nation wants universal primary education (compulsory at that) script has to be the possession of every one. The important factor at this stage is that it should be learnt by all. We want a script which should combine the functions of the other stages with simplicity and ease in learning.

Till Montessori came, the child was made to share the lash of the cane with the acquisition of script. Even with all the modern methods of education, if script is difficult, there will be difficulty in learning. For, the brain of a child is interested in better things than in learning a difficult script. "No matter how holy or sanctified by age a script may be, if it stands in the way of baby trying to learn, it should be removed."

In short the script of to-day should be easy to learn, easy to read, easy to write, easy to print and easy to type.

Let us take the Indian script problem now.

Out of the many scripts prevalent in India, three have backing behind them for becoming the common script of the country. They are Devanagari, Urdu and Roman. Nagari is backed up by most of the Hindus, Persian by Moslems, Roman has the backing of the small band of men disgusted at the communal battle over scripts.

Let us examine the three from a utilitarian point of view. Apart from the cackle of communal clamour, are these three equally easy to learn, read, write, print and type. For, a script is for these purposes. If one of them is superior to the other two, if one of them is more useful, we should choose them. Let us try.

Nagari Is Cumbrous

Take Nagari first. Is it easy to learn? The signs are complicated. There are more signs than necessary! When to learn one set is difficult, why learn two? But Nagari with most of the other Indian scripts is over-abundant in signs. There are two sets of vowels! One when it begins the word, the other for medial and final use. Then as the script is syllabic, a few more signs are to be learnt when pure or joint consonants come—such letters as Kya, Pra, etc. Two sets of vowels, consonants with and without vowels, conjunct consonants, nasals full and otherwise and on top of it all Nagari with its complex figures is certainly not easy to learn.

What about reading? To a great extent Nagari is phonetic. But the letters are not distinct and the variety of signs make it slightly hazier.

Writing Nagari is certainly difficult. When you have to lift your hand four times (at least) for an average letter, a word has too many liftings, a sentence is tiresome. But the variety of writing is bewildering. Complicated as are the vowels and consonants by themselves, they are in a maze of movement and figures when they are combined, written together, above and below each other—a veritable forest of angles and curves. Picturesque, quaint and beautiful, but difficult, slow and long for writing.

Printing and typing are still worse. You would naturally expect types for all the vowels and consonants. But types for each consonant separately with each vowel, consonant and consonant combined are too much—in fact seven hundred and odd types. Composing is no joke—it costs money. Typing is rather precarious. "The conjunct consonants are a special nuisance, now contracting space and now doubling or trebling space—and the typewriter does not allow differential spacing!" Nagari is cumbrous.

Urdu Is Slippery

With Urdu alphabet we need not take a long time. "If its sister Devanagari is too cumbrous, Persian is practically slippery." Urdu is intriguing. It looks so easy to learn while it is really difficult. You learn a set of signs composed of elusive and similar curves, and think you have finished the alphabets. Certainly you have finished learning the alphabets. But you are just starting learning to write words. And what use are alphabets without knowing how to make them into words. The joining of various signs in different ways to represent combined sounds is baffling in Urdu. Reading becomes difficult, and diacritics only increase the difficulty. Writing is the one thing easy, but to learn to write correctly is difficult!

"The little joke of halving each alphabet (in a different way each time) to join with others makes printing and typing next to impossible in Urdu. That is why most of the Urdu books are lithographed."

Roman Is Tricky

Now Roman. The advantages are—only 26 signs to learn and world wide.

The 26 letters increase to 104 when we take the writing and printing styles with their capitals. And add to that the bogey of conventional spelling, the mugging up all your life of how one and the same sign need and need not be pronounced, or why it should have various sounds all put in haphazardly like a jig-saw puzzle and you have the learning of Roman—all easy just till you start it.

"The part played by phonetic spelling in the matter of literacy—ability to read and write one's vernaculars is completely forgotten by advocates of Roman".

"Of course a way out was found by adding signs for the extra sounds of our languages. The extra sounds are more than 26. So that the total number of signs comes 52 multiplied by four! And then when we learn this transformed Roman, the great attraction of its being world-wide disappears! For, the other one which is rollicking all over the world will be something else—as different as chalk from cheese."

"Simplicity and brevity in letter are very rare in the Roman of to-day. An average letter requires four or five movements of the hand. In the improved Roman new letters can only be made by increasing the number of hand movements. So it seems, if we begin improving poor Roman to suit our wants, it begins to lose the few qualities it has now."

Excepting suitability for printing and the typewriter Roman is not easy for other things.

Real Problem

All three scripts are difficult for us—far too difficult. For our country is poor. The Indian peasant, starved, hungry, overworked, has no time or money to learn a difficult script—what to say of a triumvirate of them. Literacy costs so much because the scripts are difficult. The easier the script the less time taken in learning and naturally less money spent. "So it is not the common script problem that faces us with such force as the want of any easy script for 400 million Indians. Script to these illiterates is a step towards freedom.

What should we do? Should we improve the old scripts, make them less uncouth—in short streamline them to suit our Indian illiterates and our Indian pockets? Or should we make a new script—an ideal one!

THAT REALLY IS THE INDIAN SCRIPT PROBLEM.

(To be Continued).

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Celebration Of "Karaga"

The Midnight Festival Of Dharmaraja

By N. N.

ONE of the quaintest festivals of South India will be celebrated next Friday midnight in the Dharmaraja temple at Bangalore. Known to the thousands of spectators that flock to witness it from every part of the Mysore State as 'Karaga', it is an annual event and is observed with many queer and interesting customs.

The Karaga is the chief festival of the Tigalars or Vahnikula Kshatriyas, an important caste in the Mysore state. The Tigalars are martial men and are famous for their fine physique and dexterity in the manipulation of arms. They were formerly the most important group in the vast armies of the Vijayanagar empire and later on in the armies of the Mysore kingdom.

In Honour Of Dharmaraja

This midnight festival is in honour of Dharmaraja, the eldest of the five Pandava heroes of the Mahabharata and Droupadi, his wife. From time immemorial, wherever they have been, the Tigalars have observed the festival on the midnight of the full-moon day of the month of Chaitra, as the celebration of the festival is considered by them to be the vital factor in ensuring the well-being of their community.

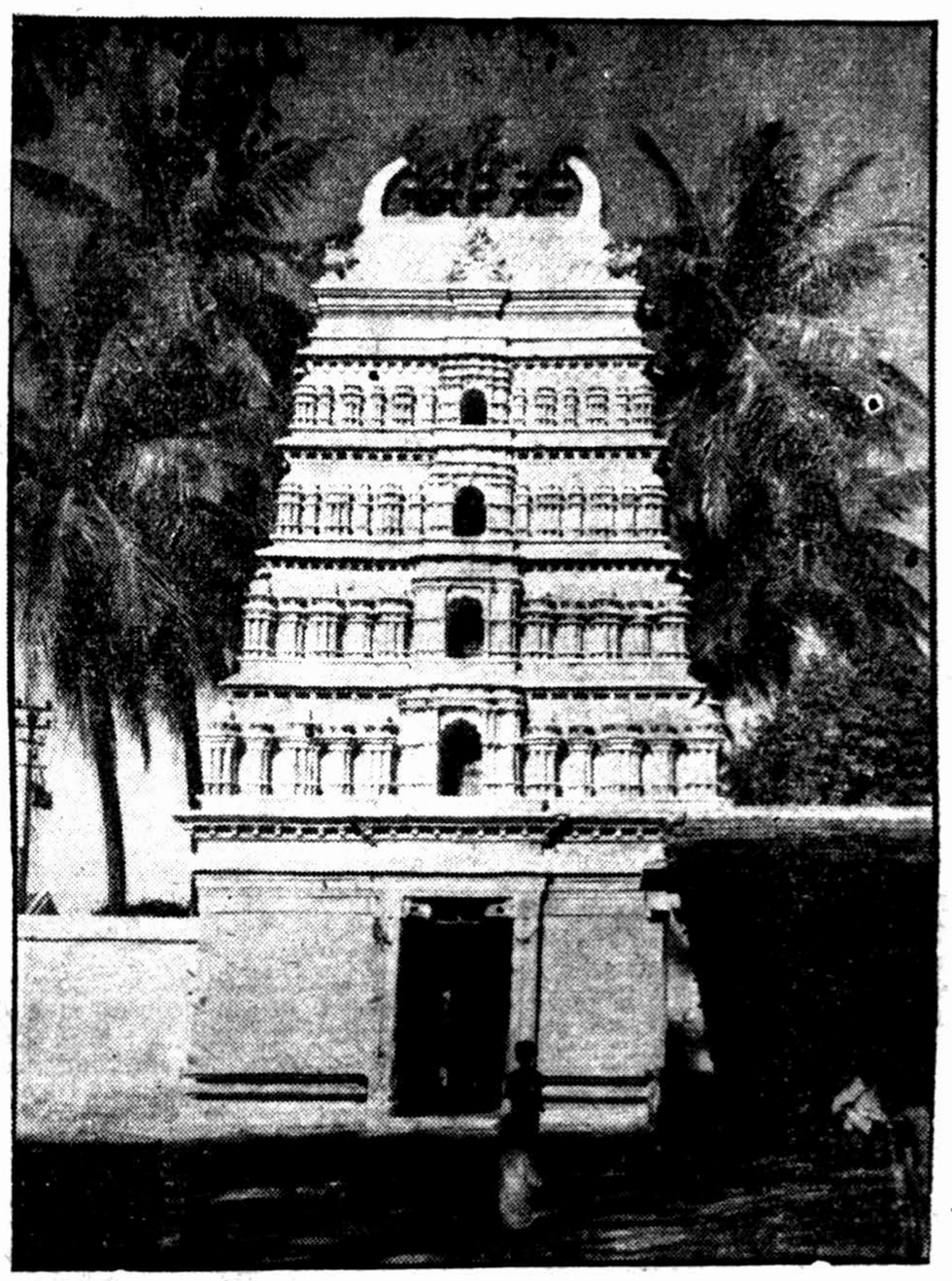
Though the most important item of the Karaga festival is fixed to be celebrated to-morrow night, the festival itself begins a week earlier. Throughout that Karaga week, one hundred young men of the caste, selected as 'viramakkalu' or 'hero-youths', will be set apart for the carrying on of the festival. These 'hero-youths' must observe all the rules that are prescribed for them by the head priest of the community.

Foremost among the hundred is the man who has been selected as the Ganachari. The festival, throughout its term, will be under his sole charge and it will be his duty to conduct it successfully, without any mishaps in the middle. The Ganachari most ardently works for the safe termination of the festival, for any ceremonial error or a similar thing in the middle is interpreted by the Tigalars as an omen for a coming catastrophe and the whole community will take that to its heart and the unlucky Ganachari will be an object of hatred for every member of his caste for the rest of his life.

A Queer Custom

An equally important man is the "pujari" (priest) of the Dharmaraja temple, on whom the duty of carrying the 'Karaga' (pot of sacred water), the most important event in the festival, falls. During the seven days of the festival, the "pujari's" wife must consider herself to be a widow. She breaks away all her bangles, removes everyone of her gold and silver ornaments, including the 'tali' (which every Hindu woman must wear throughout her married life) and dresses quietly and unassumingly in a widow's sari. She should also reject wearing flowers on her hair and "kumkum" on her forehead.

It is on the midnight of the last day of the festival that the Karaga procession starts from the Dharmaraja temple. It is a fierce scene, this midnight procession.



The Dharmaraja Temple, Bangalore, where this midnight festival will be celebrated.

In front of it, playing with all their energy a military air, will be a band of musicians. Behind them, clad in colourful costumes and each one of them waving over his head a naked sword, come the hundred Tigalar 'hero-youths'. In the midst of these youths and swords, dressed as a woman, with his face painted fiercely, comes the priest of the Dharmaraja temple, balancing with amazing dexterity on his bare head a ceremonial pot of sacred water, lavishly covered with flower garlands. Torch-bearers, hundreds of them, line up the procession on either side.

Only Atonement

The eerie procession then slowly marches throughout the narrow streets that make up old Bangalore and returns to the temple of Dharmaraja at daybreak. Throughout the procession, the sari-clad "pujari" of Dharmaraja must be very careful with the earthen pot on his head. If by any chance it falls from his head before he reaches the temple, such a happening is taken to be the sign of an impending catastrophe to the Tigalar community.

Formerly, before the Karaga festival assumed its present peaceful form, the "pujari" with the sacred pot on his head was at the mercy of the hundred youths with swords. If by any mischance he let go the pot, on him would fall the hundred warriors and hack him to pieces—for, according to the rules of the Karaga festival, only the killing of the "pujari" would be a correct atonement for the sin he had committed.

Courage In Journalism

Award Is Made To The New Orleans States By Sigma Delta Chi

DES MOINES, Iowa (By Mail).—The New Orleans States, which started the "clean-up" of the Huey Long political organization, received the "Courage in Journalism" award of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity.

The award was one of six "distinguished service awards" instituted by the fraternity, which is meeting here in its twenty-fifth national convention.

Other winners were:

General reporting, Meigs O. Frost, reporter and staff correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Radio newswriting, Albert Warner, Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington representative.

Editorial writing, W. W. Waymack of the Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Foreign correspondence, Kenneth T. Downs, former chief of the Paris bureau of International News Service.

The sixth award was withheld.

Mr. Frost's service has included posts with newspapers in New York, Louisiana and Texas. He has been termed the "outstanding interviewer in the country."

Mr. Warner is a veteran of eleven years' reporting in Washington. The judges pointed out that Mr. Warner "went beyond merely re-writing releases. He pounds a beat, seeks out his news sources and writes his own stories."

Mr. Waymack was cited for "the clarity of thought, vigor of treatment and dignity of manner" of an editorial entitled "The 'It's a Mess' Reaction," which appeared in the Register and Tribune May [illegible] 1939.

[illegible] Downs received his award [illegible]spatch September 22, 1939, which predicted a German march through Holland and Belgium.

Honourable mentions went to Lewis Taylor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in the general reporting division, and to Robert J. Casey of the Chicago Daily News for foreign correspondence.

STARTED WITH THE TIMES

Mr. Frost's interest in the details of American life had its roots in early New England, where Captain Nicholas Frost, first of the line in this country, brought his ship from Plymouth in 1634.

Mr. Frost was born in New Britain, Conn. He went to Phillips Andover Academy, where he did not get a diploma, and moved on to Haverford College, where he played football.

Then he decided he wanted to be a newspaper man.

"I was shy then," he said. "I had heard somewhere you could build up determination by chewing on buckshot. I got a buckshot and chewed on it. When I had chewed it long enough I took a trip to see Adolph Ochs, owner of the New York Times.

"I walked in, buckshot and all, but it made a big bulge and I

(Continued On Page 8)

EASTER REFLECTIONS

Count Ciano

Duce far niente! Edda,
Let's go earlier to bedda;
Not much oil, but plenty
Greece!
We tell Gayda talk-a
peace...

BERGER IN "WORLD REVIEW"

War Guilt Trials

What Is Happening Behind The Scenes In France?

Lately no news has been allowed to come out of France regarding the fate that awaits eminent Frenchmen like Blum, Daladier and Reynaud who are arraigned before a special court as being responsible for the disaster that overtook France last June. The following article, though it was written more than five months ago, throws a flood of light on the tragic drama that is being staged in the name of war guilt.

TRUE to the tradition of all revolutionary governments, the first concern of the Petain-Laval government in France has been to try to fix on its predecesssors the blame for the situation that had brought it into being.

There is, therefore, nothing new or surprising in the Riom trials. They were considered necessary for several reasons. In the first place they aimed to satisfy public anger against "John Doe & Co." for losing the war. The army and the invaded country was clamouring for vengeance on those who had misguided. It is a natural emotion and one which in the case of sudden violent revolutions is usually accompanied by summary executions, writes P. J. Philip in the "New York Times."

But this revolution was not violent, nor was it a mass revolution. It was wrought in hotel and chateau rooms in and around Bordeaux and the mass knew nothing about it until after it was over.

The second reason for the setting up of the Supreme Court of Justice at Riom was that it seemed necessary to create some kind of organization that would give the new State which had taken the place of the Republic some appearance of solidity. It has no constitution. It has no Parliament. It has no capital.

It consists in reality of only 82-year-old Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and Vice Premier, Pierre Laval, with a Cabinet which has already been changed in some of the most important Ministries. Germany, Italy, even Russia all have Parliaments of one kind or another which give an appearance of constitutionalism and solidity to their dictatorial regimes. And far more than the Germans, the Italians and the Russians, the French have the instinct for, and feel the necessity of, national institutions surrounding and supporting the men who govern.

Laval's Shrewdness

M. Laval knew this and with his usual shrewdness set up immediately this new court that would, he hoped, do something to take the place, in appearance at least, of the dissolved Parliament and all the other "free institutions" of the republic which had been swept away by his unobtrusive revolution. The press in the unoccupied part, which is no more free than the press in the occupied zone, immediately gave the idea its fullest support. Some of the newspapers which had switched their support, with a celerity of which only the French are capable, became at once almost lyrical about this piece of constructive work, suggesting that the Supreme Court was a more than adequate safeguard of public liberty and a sufficient substitute for Parliament and the law as it had been made and enforced.

It has been generally overlooked that the court is for the moment, whatever it may become, a political instrument with a defined mission. Its task is to try these men who were responsible for the passage of the country from a state of peace to a state of war in September, 1939, and those others who, by their conduct of the war, it considers responsible for the final tremendous collapse.

As is usual in such cases the interrogation of the accused men is being done in private, and immense "dossiers" of question and answer with supporting documentation are being piled up. In its method there is little difference between this trial and that of Joan of Arc at Rouen more than 500 years ago and any one who has ever known Georges Mandel and Paul Reynaud will appreciate what glittering, fantastic duels of wits are going on behind those closed doors in the Riom Court House.

The Truth

Undoubtedly the judges who have been appointed to this court are worthy men who will seek their utmost to get at the truth; but inevitably one is reminded of that quip of Oscar Wilde when the judge asked him during his trial: "Is that true, Mr. Wilde?" —"It is said that Truth is to be found at the bottom of a well. How then do you expect to find it in one of His Majesty's Courts of Law?"

The demand has been general in France that the truth should be known and the guilty punished. When the collapse came the most usual remark, and especially among the millions of refugees who had run away from their homes and often their duty, was that there must be quick and severe punishment of those responsible. That is a natural demand, one as old as history, which has been more often raised in France than in almost any other country. But there we come to another French quality—weakness, if you will. With a regularity which has become a rule these inquiries into "responsibility" seem to end in a "fish tail". What became of the Stavisky inquiry, of the Oustric inquiry in these last few years, of the great "Panama scandal" in the last generation? Somehow the result has always seemed inadequate to the heat and passion of the beginning of the "scandal".

Are the Riom trials going to be conducted and concluded in the manner that became so usual in the republic—in a kind of general whitewashing, with the blame so widely distributed that the "guilty" appear rather as victims than as criminals? Or are they going to mark a turning point in the history of France with the passage from the republic to the Etat Francaise" of Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval?

It has been reported and denied that the Minister of Justice, Raphael Alibert is asking for at least six executions. If the report proves true and the court so decides it will be the first time blood has been shed in France for a political offence in seventy years, since the suppression of the Commune.

So far there has been no evidence that the Germans have exercised any pressure of any kind on the Vichy Government or the court for the expedition of the trials and it seems improbable that they have done so. Both in the German press and in the press of the occupied zone the attitude has been one of indifference, as if this matter was one between Frenchmen.

At the same time it is scarcely conceivable that the Nazi leaders should be entirely indifferent. They came to power in large measures because of their vigorous campaign against the accusation in the Versailles treaty that Germany was guilty of causing the World War. From the outset Hitler and company have made much in Germany of the fact that Great Britain and France declared war in September, 1939, without sufficient reason and that they are therefore the guilty parties. It seems, then, natural to believe that Berlin will seek by every possible means the condemnation of former Premier Edouard Daladier, M Reynaud and those other members of the Cabinet that was in power when, contrary to what is strictly legal, France went to war without any formal declaration or direct vote by the Chamber and the Senate.

It is conceivable also that the Vichy Government might in certain circumstances find it expedient to push the trials through to the conclusion that the Minister of Justice is credited with seeking.

Such action would prove both the vigour and the righteousness of Vichy in its own eyes, in the eyes of some, at least, of its supporters, in those of many of the victims of defeat and finally in the eyes of the Nazis. It would mark the end of the old "laissez faire" regime.

And yet there are many who wonder still whether the Riom trials will ever reach a conclusion. They openly doubt whether Marshal Petain and M. Laval are the kind of men who will make this break with the old tradition. It was Petain who, with a heavy heart suppressed the mutinies in the French Army in 1917, ordering exemplary executions but, at the same time, granting greatly improved conditions of service to the mass of the army. He is presumably still soldier enough to allow the men with whom he collaborated in the Government to be sent to their deaths if he judges it to be for the good of the country as a whole.

But will their condemnation exculpate him? He was their colleague. He was M. Daladier's immediate adviser in military matters for many years. It is suggested, and may not be impossible, that the former Premier may during the trial throw back at the marshal much of the responsibility which it is sought to lay on himself.

And Reynaud—Reynaud was a friend, an intimate. Their only open difference came at that moment at Bordeaux when the Marshal, under pressure from M. Laval, Marquet, Lemery and others, changed his mind and refused to agree to the proposal to continue the war in Africa.

Laval's Character

Pierre Laval, soft-spoken, devoted family man, artiste in a sense, who has risen from poverty to fortune, from obscurity to such high position and is yet suspect to most of his countrymen and anathema to many—it is on him in the second place that responsibility for the trial and the judgment must rest.

A close associate of his, sitting some weeks ago on the bench outside the Park Hotel in Vichy—a man who has himself held great power as a commanding general—obviously with the Vice-Premier in mind, made this remark. "No Frenchman is capable of being a dictator in the German way. We are too respectful of human life, too doubtful of absolute truth and right, too civilized, and not yet degenerate."

Yet M. Laval leaves one wondering whether he does not have in him the qualities of a dictator. He is a secret man with few if any confidants and a way of doing his own thinking and acting. There is no doubt of his sincerity and his passionate love of his country. What is more difficult to gauge is the inner core of his convictions.

We have all passed the time when normal experience and normal ways are to be expected. It may not be long before we begin to hear again from Vichy that communism is the real enemy. That would be a rallying cry which would find favour in large sections of French opinion and it is in accord with many of M. Laval's past utterances—ex-Socialist

(Continued On Page 39)

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'Perhaps You Know'

It Is Interesting, Nevertheless, That

By DR. P. V. PATHY

A powerful line of kings, the Pallavas, ruled in Southern India between the third and eighth centuries; their capital was Kanchi, to-day also known as Conjeeveram. It was during their ascendency that the Pallavas raised exquisite rock-hewn temples which are "imperishable monuments which constitute their best claim to remembrance."

The five monolithic chariots (rathas) are, according to archaeological authorities, the only ones of their kind in India. Near the rathas are the colossal elephant, the lion, and the sacred bull, Nandi, each one carved out of a single rock.

A mile or so away, along the Coromandel Coast, where the blue waters of the Bay of Bengal end in ripples and in foam on the white sands that fringe the south-eastern part of the Indian Peninsula, a modern lighthouse warns passing ships off the submerged ruins of rock temples. For twelve centuries the rock walls of the Shore Temple of Mahabalipuram have withstood the fury of restless breakers dashing against them night and day. Against a background of sea and sky rises the tower of this solitary temple, a temple of Vishnu, standing as it has stood these last twelve centuries, alone against the elements—impressive, serene.

David Yale's Tomb

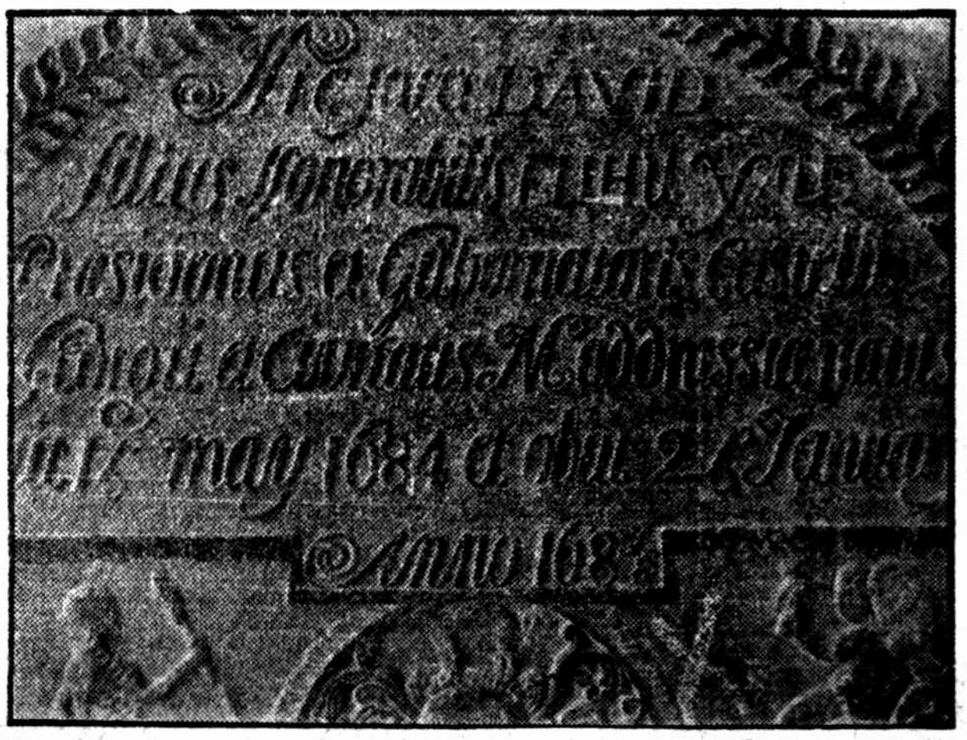
That in Madras—Fort St. George—in the old cemetery of St. Mary's Church, which is situated behind the Law College in the High Court Grounds, is the tomb of David Yale, son of Elihu Yale. A native of Boston. Massachussetts. Educated in England, Elihu Yale joined the East India Company as a clerk. In 1681 he was appointed Governor of Fort St. George. A cargo of gifts including books, East India goods, which were sold in Boston for £562 12s. led the trustees to name the new foundation after the donor, Elihu Yale.

The man after whom the Yale University was named was none other than the man who served in the East India Company, and culminated his career as the Governor of Madras.

* * * *

Story Of Padmini

That in Rajasthan's lore is the story of how Alla-ud-Din Khilji, on seeing the reflection of Padmini in a mirror, fell in love with this Chauhan Princes who was the beautiful queen of the then Regent of Chitor, Rana Bhim Singh. Infatuated with her beauty, runs the Rajput legend, Allah-ud-Din besieged the fort of Chitor and demanded as the price for raising the siege, the hand of Padmini. True to Rajput tradition Padmini preferred to perish in the flames of the "jauhar" fire. while Bhim Singh fell fighting on the field of battle.



The Epitaph on the Tomb of David Yale, son of Elihu Yale.

On the border of a charming lake, with an attendant island palace, several portions of which are repaired and altered, its walls, towers, and balconies all in white—appropriate, in view of Padmini's fidelity to Bhim Singh—Padmini's Palace stands, sad and solitary, almost ghostly against the dark evening skies.

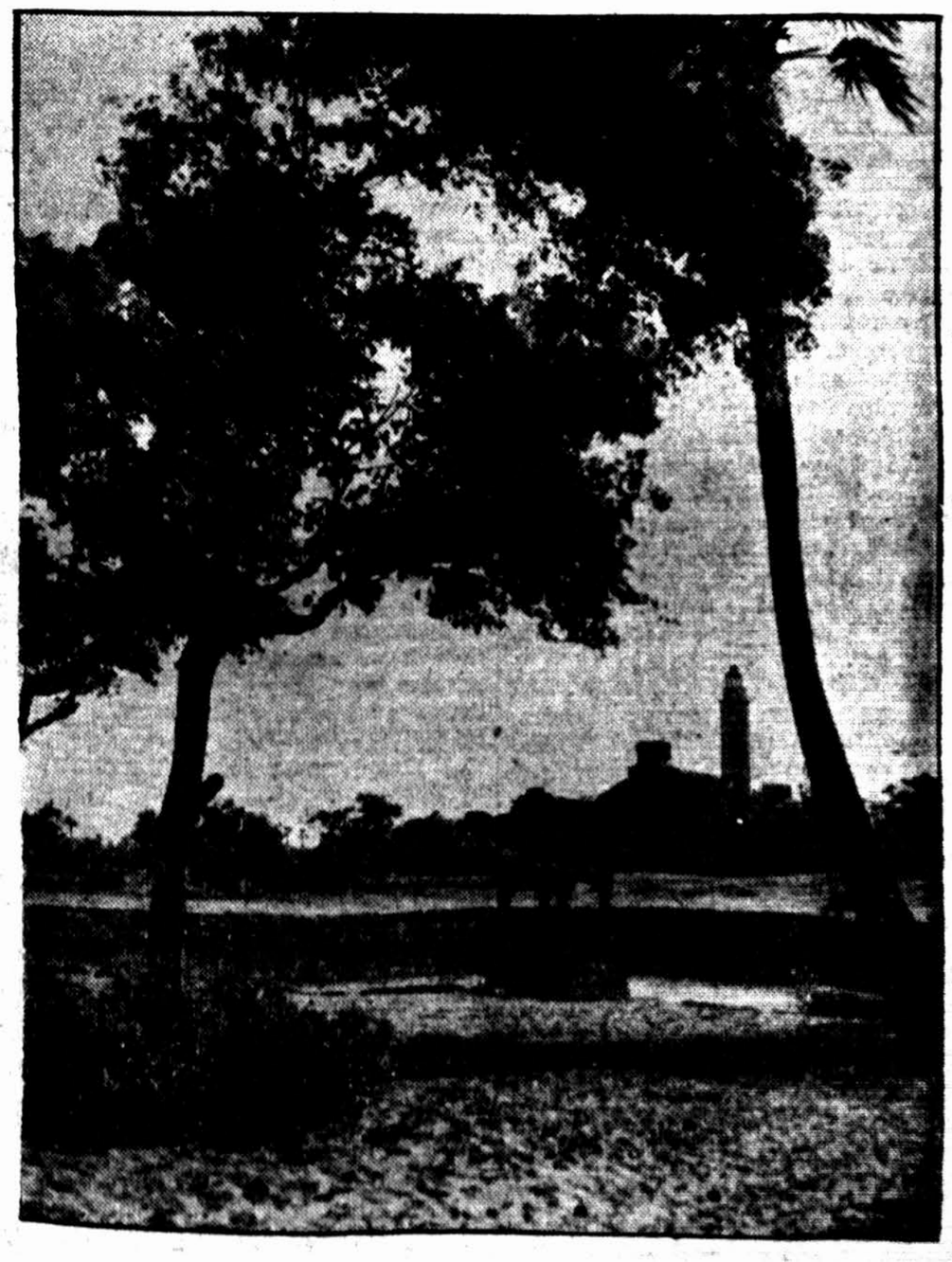
A quarter of a century later the Rajputs regained the fort, and a century after that Rana Kumbha, ruler of this same fort of Chitor, defeated the Sultan of Malwa; he fought successfully against Kutb-ud-Din, conquered Nagaur, and built the Tower of Victory, a monument one hundred and twenty feet high, called the Jayastambha.

Single Word

Myriads of carvings on the tower represent Hindu gods and goddesses, deities and saints of many other religions, weapons, musical instruments, names of rivers and, on one of its storeys, the solitary inscription of the one word 'Allah'. The surmise is that Maharana Kumbha, being a scholar, was eager to represent, apart from other interesting details, the various religions of the India of his day. Islam being one of the great religions of the country,

(Continued On Page 39)

The Tomb in the compound of the Madras Law College.



The Lighthouse, Mahabalipuram.

Indian Art 2,000 Years Ago

II—The Salient Features Of The Frescoes At Ajanta

That the Ajanta Frescoes constitute the greatest heritage of Indian culture and art and have a supreme value in the reconstruction of Indian national life was the opinion expressed by Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, Director of Archaeology of the Hyderabad State, in his illuminating lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, delivered under the auspices of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society at Patna, on March 7, the Governor presiding. The following is the concluding portion of his Paper. The first part appeared in our last issue.

I now pass on to a representation of the Buddha as Prince Siddhartha after he has renounced the world. Being the son of a Raja he is wearing a rich crown set with jewels and also other ornaments worthy of the son of king. He has no upper garment and in this connection I may observe that in the paintings of Ajanta the Rajas are generally shown naked down to their waist, although the courtiers and attendants are fully dressed some of them wearing a kind of long coat with tight sleeves, like the 'angrakha' of the mediaeval times. The ladies of high birth have been shown wearing tight bodices of a thin gossamer-like material, almost transparent, while women of middle classes are clad in cholis of thicker material. In this fresco also the guard to the right proper of Prince Sidhartha is wearing a full sleeved long coat and the maid between the Prince and the Princes is also wearing a long frock of a bluish material.

PRINCE SIDDHARTA

To return to the figure of Prince Siddhartha his physique is well developed as of a youngman of good habit, while the features are highly refined and there is a calm and repose over his face which reflect the tranquillity of his mind. I may remark here parenthetically that the features of the Prince are more Aryan in type than those of the Raja painted on the wall of Cave X which you have seen in the beginning and who ethnically resembles more a Maratha of the present day. The pose of the Prince is also very graceful and the artist in order to show the figure in the round has deepened the outline and given a dark-green background to show the crown and head in relief. The colour scheme is also well thought out. The red hands contrast beautifully with the green foliage of the areca-nut tree and the blue feathers of the peafowls. The Princess has a dark complexion and it may be interesting to note that in the paintings of Ajanta there appears to be no social distinction based on colour. There are some queens with a fair complexion whose husbands are dark, and also "vice-versa" as we see in the present painting. The general complexion of the human figures in Ajanta is dark-brown, which is fairly representative of the real complexion of Indians, but in some cases conventional colours have also been given as green to inhabitants of the jungle, or red, representing the sun-burnt complexion of the lower classes. The figure of the Princess shows a motherly grace in general appearance, but she is pre-possessed with feelings of sorrow at the coming separation from her husband.

The fresco is a large one crowded with many figures. Prince Siddhartha himself has been painted of colossal size about 8 ft. in height. The Italian painters of the 15th and 16th centuries always painted their principal figures larger than the human size in order to attract the attention of the on-looker at once to the subject. In this fresco we see little.

"Apsarases" or heavenly musicians, descending from heaven to congratulate the Prince on his wise decision. Monkeys are leaping on the hills and peafowls are uttering shrieks of joy while the wild tribesmen have smiles on their lips, all expressing a common feeling of exultation at the foresight and vision of the Prince. This harmony of feeling between the various orders of Creation dissolves on the one hand the complexity of universe and on the other emphasises the spiritual importance of this event in the progress of human thought. One of the "Apsarases" is playing on a stringed instrument like the 'Sarangi' of the present day. To show the grandeur and beauty of the Prince I show you another slide in which the internal calm and peace of mind are more apparent than in the group photograph shown to you just now. Some European critics have compared this subject with the paintings of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel; but it may be interesting to note that what the Italian master artists attained in the 15th or 16th century the artists of Ajanta had attained a thousand years earlier.

To illustrate further the spiritual character of the Ajanta paintings I show you another subject in which Yasodhra, the wife of Buddha, bring Rahula, their son to be blessed by the Buddha after he had attained enlightment. I quote here a translation of Buddha's sacred writings how Yasodhra addressed her husband:

"O Siddhartha, that night Rahula was born you rejected your kingdom and went silently away. Now you have a more glorious kingdom instead."

AJANTA ARTISTES

Although the figure of the Buddha, although somewhat conventional in character; its colossal dimensions and the expression of holiness on his face in juxtaposition to the figures of his wife and child, the former with love-light in her eyes and the latter looking with boyish curiosity and joy at his father, place this fresco for tenderness of human feeling and sublimity of religious thought among the best works of art in the world.

The artists of Ajanta have painted the woman in a variety of most graceful poses, standing, kneeling, sitting and lying. Although they have shown much imagination in painting her yet they have always treated her with respect, and there is no erotic tendency at Ajanta such as we notice in the classic art of Europe or in the later Brahmanical sculpture of India. To the artist or Ajanta woman was a source of happiness and delight, and her activities extended to all aspects of domestic life, religious, moral and social. I show you first a representation of Maya, the mother of the Buddha, after she had seen the dream that a little white elephant descended from heaven and entered her body. There are Brahmans before her who have interpreted the dream and congratulated her on the birth of a child who will ultimately become the Buddha, the Enlightened. She is standing in a graceful attitude leaning against a pillar, but her mind is occupied with the dreams and its interpretation. The artist has printed her almost nude, for she is wearing only a close-fitted short garment on the lower part of the body, but the scantiness of the dress has been cleverly counter-balanced by the profusion of jewellery and the rich coiffure which at once attract the eye. The idea of nudity has further been eliminated by the meditative expression of the face. The painter has thus succeeded in depicting all the grace and charm of a nude form without producing any indecency in the subject. The figures of the two Brahmins before her are interesting ethnically. Apparently, the one sitting in the middle belonged to the Upper India and that close to the Princess to the western parts of the Deccan itself. This subject is painted on the left wall of Cave II which, according to some inscriptions, belongs to the first half of the 6th century A.D.

DRAMATIC EFFECT IN THE PAINTING

There is another subject in this cave in which the most beautiful figure is of a lady who has placed her head at the feet of a Raja in a pleading manner, apparently to beg mercy. The fresco is much damaged but the figure of the lady is more or less intact. In her prostrate attitude the graceful curve of her back, the perfect shading of the right-half of the body, the beautiful design of the "sari" and the lovely jewellery around the waist, all show art of a high order. There is also a dramatic effect in this painting. The Raja has unsheathed his sword apparently through anger. The lady close to him has fallen in a very melancholy mood. Another lady of a ruddy complexion has contracted her body in an instinctive manner through fear. Another at the extreme right is running away.

There are some figures painted in the lower part of the wall below this fresco among which the head of a Bhikshu, which is unfortunately not clear in this slide, shows a great deal of character.

PAINTINGS OF WOMEN AT AJANTA

Among the paintings of women at Ajanta the best is perhaps of a Black Princess, which shows perfect modelling, exquisite decorative treatment and marvellous expression. Although she is painted of a swarthy complexion yet the charm of her graceful figure and fine features is unquestionable. The brown eyes look almost real. The imagination and the artistry of the painter can also be appreciated from the beauty of the coiffure, the design of the pearl ornaments and the subtle charm of the coils which are spread over the temples and the cheeks. The colour scheme also shows a refined taste for the dark-brown body fits in admirably with the olive tint of the background. This figure is painted on the back wall of Cave I and, like the other important painting of this cave, belongs to the 5th century A.D. when the Buddhist art was at its zenith.

For the grace of pose I show you another important painting of Ajanta which is known to artists under the name of 'Toilet Scene'. A dark princess, having completed her toilet, is looking at a mirror. Her jewellery and dress show great delicacy of feeling: but the most striking feature is the grace of pose of the lady herself and of her Chauri-bearer with a ruddy complexion. The background of this picture shows the effect of sun-light on the conventional bands of hills and the foliage of trees and proves that the artists of Ajanta understood how to enhance the beauty of their paintings by inserting splashes of light at suitable place.

PREVIOUS BIRTH OF BUDDHA

The stories of the previous births of the Buddha have supplied the artists of Ajanta with a

(Continued On Page 32)

UNDER-WATER WEAPONS IN WAR

Speed 50 knots. Weight 2 tons. Length 23-1/4 feet. What a weapon! Especially when 550 lb. T. N. T. is neatly packed into its war head. Yet these particulars belong to the standard 21-inch torpedo used by the British Navy, writes Mr. Claude H. F. White in "The Trident," London.

Torpedoes

The largest torpedo in existence is the 24-1/2-inch model issued exclusively to H. M. S. Nelson and H. M. S. Rodney. The rest of the Fleet use the standard 21-inch weapon. No official details of this have been disclosed; but published details of a similar Italian model are probably representative. They are as follows:

Length	23¼	feet.
Diameter	21	inches.
Weight	2	tons.
War head	550	lb. of T.N.T.
Speed at 4,000 yards	50	knots.
" " 6,000 "	43	"
" " 8,000 "	39	"
" " 10,000 "	34	"
" " 12,000 "	30	"

Its motive power is preheated compressed air and its effective range about 15,000 yards.

A torpedo is set to run at a predetermined depth, is then discharged from a tube by means of powder or compressed air. As it leaves the tube a trip lever starts its engines. If it misses its target it sinks, in contradistinction to peace time practice, when it rises to the surface and a calcium flare indicates its position, thus enabling it to be collected and used again.

Destroyers and cruisers carry deck tubes, and these can be trained through a wide arc on either beam. However, the proportion of hits with these tubes is low. In the bigger ships submerged tubes are used, and it is by no means a simple matter to train these accurately. For one thing the rush of water would damage the issuing torpedo, and to obviate this a steel apron or "spoon" the same length as the torpedo is thrust outboard immedi-

(Continued On Page 40)

A Few Glimpses Of Our Vice-Chancellor

Great Author, Banker And Business Executive

Efforts For Military Training Of Undergraduates

By T. V. PARVATE

All that I knew about Mr. R. P. Masani, before I went to see him was that he was Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and author of a well-written biography of Dadabhai Naoroji. There was another thing I knew and it is that he was the father of Mr. M. R. Masani, for a long time General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party. Having known junior Masani very well I felt a kind of strange freedom within me when I called upon Mr. Masani senior, at his office in the University Buildings.

With his little tuft of hair under the chin, a winning smile, a slim, tall, frame, rather dark complexion, for a Bombay Parsee which he told me was probably due to daily bath in the sea, an intellectual forehead and a simple costume in European style, Mr. Masani won me over at the very first glance. He greeted me, asked me to be seated and before I started telling him about the purpose of my visit, he had collected all information about my journalistic career and showed much interest in my work.

He told me: "Early in my career, I began to write in Gujarati and English newspapers, and there is such a charm about journalism that once a journalist one is always a journalist. Even now, I often feel like contributing to some Gujarati or English journal or magazine."

I was getting a glimpse of quite a new phase of Mr. Masani's career and I was reminded of the fact that he was the first Indian non-I.C.S. Deputy Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, Manager of the Central Bank of India and I felt there was quite a lot to know about the versatile career of this venerable old gentleman. I requested him to give me a couple of hours at his convenience. Gladly agreeing to my proposal, he said,

"Why don't you come to my place one morning? I stay at Versova. I shall send my car to Andheri station for you and you can take your own time to finish me!"

Mr. Masani is now 64 years old but he scarcely looks his age. He is quite agile and active and besides his work as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, he attends to a good deal of journalistic work, the business of the Oriental Assurance Company, the Western India Board of the Reserve Bank of India and several other joint stock concerns and social and literary organisations.

Illustrious Parsees

Mr. Masani's career easily reminds one of the achievements of the small Parsee community and its services to India. All told, they are no more than a lakh and a few thousands more. Their contribution to India's progress in the political, social, industrial, economic, and educational fields has been simply phenomenal and it is enough to refer to Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha, Jamshetji Tata, H. P. Mody, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sorab Pochkhanawalla, D. F. Mulla, the Wadia Bros., K. F. Nariman and Shapurji Saklatvala to get a clearer idea of their achievements.

Mr. Masani belongs to this illustrious line and his varied activity as author, journalist, banker, social reformer, educationist, research worker and a man of industrious habits can very well be read in detail from "The Parsee Lustre on India" by Mr. Darukhanavala in which the lives and careers of about 600 eminent Parsees have been summarised. The four pages devoted to Mr. Masani, make highly interesting reading.

On a Sunday I boarded a train at Churchgate for Andheri, which took me there at 8-44 a.m. Mr. Masani's car was waiting for me. It was a seven minutes' drive to Mr. Masani's sea-side resort from Andheri station. He greeted me with a smile and shake-hand in the porch and as he led me to his study, he observed "So you are an early riser. Young people do not seem to believe now-a-days in the golden rule my father used to repeat to me: "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Dadabhai's Biography

Only a passage divides Mr. Masani's house and the residence of Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Masani pointed out to a wide gallery of that house facing the sea and told me "Dadabhai used to sit there every evening in an arm-chair. We had to wage a war with the waves here at high tide when Dadabhai's house was washed by sea water from one end to the other. One may say it was then Shri Krishna's Dwarka.

The reference to Dadabhai was a proper moment to begin my questions and I asked Mr. Masani whether he had planned to write Dadabhai's biography ever since those days. 'No,' he said, "when I first came to Versova in the year 1911, I expressed a desire to sit at his feet with a view to take notes about his life and work and hand over the material to his biographer. I was told that Gokhale intended to write the biography and had arranged to obtain the material. But as you know, Gokhale died two years before Dadabhai. Have you read the biography?"

"No. But I have read the five articles, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri contributed to the 'Indian Social Reformer' for reviewing your book and I got a fair idea about it."

"Is it so? Mr. Sastri sent me some articles in manuscript, but I have not seen them in print. Will you please show them to me, some time?" said Mr. Masani and got up from his seat, took a copy of his Dadabhai's life, published by George, Allen and Unwin, wrote "With Cordial Greetings" and his signature on it and presented it to me.

Masani As Author

"Have you any other book in mind at present?" "I have several in mind but one particularly, and had I not accepted this Vice-Chancellorship I might probably have finished that book. You see, I intended to write on British Policy in India and desired to make it a companion-volume to Dadabhai's "Un-British Rule". In a way, it is better that I did not start work on it; for the Indo-British relations are certain to change considerably during the present war and after it, and it is better that such a work is finished only after those relations have taken a decided and firm shape.

I gathered in the conversation that followed that Mr. Masani has quite a number of books to his credit in Gujarati and English. He worked early in his career as a writer and editor on the staff of "Gupsup," "Spectator" and "Kaiser-i-Hind." He wrote "Dolatno Upayoga", "Gharne ane Nishalni Kelavni", "Tarusukhmala", "Abyssiniano Habshi", "Rezia Begum" and other novels in Gujarati. Later he wrote almost entirely in English, "Child Protection" was his first English production. "Folklore of Wells" was the next. This attracted much attention in Europe and the portion of it relating to Indian folklore was translated into French. "Conferenct of Birds" was a sufi allegory which was used as a text book for the study of Sufism at Geneva. It was translated into Dutch at The Hague. He has written a big treatise on "Evolution of Local Self-Government in Bombay, a book on Zoroastrianism, and on "Court Poets of Iran and India." This varied and vast literary production in itself must entitle him to universal respect.

"Is it possible for you, as you are the chief executive of the University administration," I asked him, "to initiate any new policies?

Aspirations As Vice-Chancellor

"The Vice-Chancellor can do so with the co-operation of the Senate and the Syndicate. But a good many eminent Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors and Fellows of the University have applied their time and talents to the formulation of the policy and performance of work of the University for the last eighty years and it would be sheer conceit on one's part to think of instituting new policies. All that one can hope to accomplish is to carry out developments and pave the way for future developments and further advance. During the term of office of my immediate predecessor there was an extension of postgraduate teaching and the establishment of the Department of Chemical Technology. Projects for the creation of a Department for Mathematics and another for Phychology were also mooted. Mr. Chandavarkar also worked hard to purify the

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R. P. MASANI, VICE-CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY. WHO HAS BEEN RE-APPOINTED VICE-CHANCELLOR FOR ANOTHER TERM

Madhav Menon, Dance Partner Of Sadhona

(By A. Hariharan)

Mr. Madhav Menon

"OUR people regard Kathakali with great contempt. Hence even the best exponents of that ancient art receive little or no encouragement. In north India, however, people have great admiration for the dance drama of Malabar, and for its exponents." So said Mr. Madhav Menon, the great dancer of Cochin, when he narrated to me, over a cup of tea, his experiences in north India.

Fairly tall, his carriage reveals that he is a dancer. Supple in body and dark in complexion, he is very cheerful and hearty. He comes of an ancient Nayar Tarawad, Kannokkata House at Tripunittura, the seat of royalty in Cochin.

ELOQUENT BODY.

After attending a school up to matriculation standard, Madhav Menon took to photography. It was as photographer that he first revealed his artistic and aesthetic inclinations. As a young boy (he is now only twenty-two) he used to take part in dramas played at Tripunittura, and once he had to give a sequence of dancing which was very much appreciated by a good audience.

His later solo performances, notably those impersonating Siva, Indra and Garuda and the peacock dances in Kathakali style, displayed his wonderfully eloquent body under various aspects. Then came recognition and reward. H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, his first and greatest patron, honoured him with royal presents.

PARTNER OF SADHONA

In 1938 Madhav Menon received an invitation to the annual conference of the Federation of Music and Dancing at Calcutta. Here Mrs. Sadhona Bose came to know of him and she at once discovered in him an admirable partner for her dance. She persuaded him to join the C. A. P. (Calcutta Art Players) and he has since been her partner.

Madhav Menon has not studied under any Guru or joined any institution. With remarkable speed and ease he learnt to represent stories and sentiments by training the eyes, the eyebrows and the muscles underneath the eye, of the cheeks and round the mouth.

Madhav Menon's dancing is marked by a wonderful liveliness and graceful body movements. In purity of Mudra and footwork he is not a whit inferior to other exponents of the south Indian art. In "Madan Bhasma" his Siva's dance of destruction provides an incomparable theme for him when he rises to unusual heights of artistic perfection.

Sadhona Bose

He told me he was in his element in the solo "hunter's dance". In the gorgeous costumes of a medieval hunter roaming in wild forests and encountering the fierce animals and flitting birds, he feels very much elated. In this and others like the Peacock, Garud and the Moon dances, Madhav Menon shows himself as wellnigh a master of the art.

"DANGER! UNEXPLODED BOMB"

Life In London Goes On Inspite Of Goering's Bombers

By JANET LEEPER

When, at some future time, children as yet unborn ask what life in London was like under threat of invasion, with constant alerts and nightly air raids, we shall no doubt surprise them by saying that everything went on very much as it did before the bombardment. Buses, it is true, do not always keep to their routes, so that a journey between two given points may, owing to a detour, take twice as long as usual, and give one a joy-ride through all sorts of unexpected streets into the bargain; trains are sometimes overcrowded or hours late, while taxis are often unable to proceed straight to their destination, but have to work their way round, giving a wide berth to the police placards announcing laconically: "Danger. Unexploded bomb."

In Shipping District

Yet people go about just the same, reaching their offices late, lunching out, going to see their friends and relations on Sundays, doing their shopping, and discussing the local devastations of the night before. Nor are the shops deserted, though the great west-end stores, once the delight of the pavement public, only show their goods in a little square of glass set in a vast expanse of boarding, and close disconcertingly at 4 p. m. But once within these establishments, all is as it used to be—fine merchandise cunningly displayed, a plethora of riches for the discriminating shopper to choose from.

The Taxi Round The Corner

The "blitzkrieg" succeeded in closing the theatres and concert halls in the evening, and pushing forward the hours of cinemas, but through the very worst night raids the cinemas were filled and there were restaurants of every description open, where it was possible to dine, or to dine and dance, and brave the barrage afterwards, or wait for morning light to pick one's way home through newly destroyed regions. Nor has it ever been quite impossible to find the ubiquitous taxi in the west end: it is always there, round the corner, waiting for a lull in the barrage to take you home, the driver as often as not an old soldier who is used to this kind of thing.

How strange it is this winter to see the notices up in fashionable restaurants: "Dinner served from 6.15 onwards" But the numbers of gay young officers escorting fashionably dressed girls, civil servants or business people who crowd into them at that early hour in the evening hardly suggest that an air raid will soon be on or that they will have to run the gauntlet of the barrage to get home. It is just the same at the cheap eating places. "I have been bombed out", you hear people say, much as last winter they used to tell you that their water supply was frozen. There is no social resentment, just a common sense of grievance at the extreme inconvenience caused. The inconvenience is the point, not the material loss.

Everyone Is Reading— And Thinking!

Nor is frivolous 'escapist' entertainment the only social activity. Literary dining societies still find time to meet in famous clubs in the heart of London, while the long hours spent in the shelters has led to a greatly increased demand for books. Everyone is reading and thinking and planning what to do with his leisure when the war is over. Art exhibitions of a serious kind have been held with becoming regularity in both public and private galleries throughout the winter and have attracted a large and mixed public. And at the National Gallery good chamber music can be heard every single day in the lunch hour.

Here, owing to its central position and the vulnerability of its glass roof, a migration to the basement took place when the air raids assumed menacing proportions. But the concerts went on, nor was the high quality of the performances impaired. The room available is, however, much smaller, and before long a great financial strain was felt by Miss Myra Hess' organisation, which provides excellent concerts for the modest price of one shilling per head. The timely birthday gift received from Kousevitesky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, dramatically announced by Miss Hess on the anniversary of the first concert, saved the venture and has ensured the continuance of the concerts throughout the winter.

The Imperishable Arts

This friendly gesture on the part of musicians in the New World to musicians in the Old meant a great deal to the promoters of the concerts, who have watched the rapt faces of the public, eager to commune, even in the midst of war, with things of everlasting value. The intimacy of this gathering in a basement room of musicians and audience of world-famous soloists and shy young composers—sometimes in uniform—is something that the peace-time public in London never knew, and is of great significance. It is one example of the undoubted fact that the cultural life and the arts are not being forgotten, for nothing would be more tragic than for England to emerge victoriously from a world war with all her spiritual candles put out.

'COURAGE IN JOURNALISM'

(Continued from Page 3)

couldn't talk right. I slid the buckshot out of my mouth into a handkerchief and told Mr. Ochs I wanted a job.

"I had a cold sweat and yanked out the handkerchief to mop my face. The buckshot tumbled out on the floor. Mr. Ochs asked me what that was. I told him the truth.

"There was no job then. He told me to stay in college awhile and study history and economics. I did. The next year, 1907, he offered me a job. So I quit school, got a job and got married, all in the same day."

After a year with the Times, Mr. Frost went to the Galveston (Texas) News. He stayed there seven years. He covered Latin-American fighting and wears a silver plate in his leg, which was shattered by shrapnel.

Mr. Frost left Texas in 1915, intending to return North, and sent his wife and two children there ahead of him. He stopped off in New Orleans to "see the town" with James E. Crown, then city editor of the Item, but now Major James Evans Crown, editor and managing editor of the New Orleans States which is owned by the Times-Picayune.

The next day he went to work for the Item. Since then the two have worked side by side almost continuously, Crown the editor and Frost the reporter. He never wanted to be anything else.

Mr. Frost joined the Louisiana National Guard and when that outfit was called into service on the Mexican border in 1916 he went with it as a second lieutenant of artillery.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

MATHEMATICS AND POETRY

A MATHEMATICIAN'S APOLOGY, by G. H. Hardy, Cambridge University Press (1940), Pp. 93. Sh. 3|6 net.

Prof. Hardy here tries to justify mathematicians who, like himself, make mathematics their life study. Many people imagine that the justification is to be found in the utility of the subject, which is now a commonplace. But the author contends that the useful part of mathematics is the most uninteresting part, while what really attracts the real mathematician is not this part at all, but the higher mathematics which is the most aesthetic part of it and which is hardly ever useful. It is interesting to compare what other mathematicians of note have said about it. Weierstrass, for instance, says: "A man who is not somewhat of a poet will never be a perfect mathematician." Poincare has said, "One may be surprised to hear feeling mentioned in connection with the demonstrations of mathematics which can appeal, it would seem, to intelligence only. But this is to forget the sense of mathematical beauty, of the harmony of numbers and forms, or geometrical elegance. This is a truly aesthetic sense, which all real mathematicians know." And, again, Bertrand Russell, "Mathematics, rightly viewed, possesses not only truth, but supreme beauty—a beauty cold and austere, like that of sculpture . . . In the greatest (mathematical) works, unity and inevitability are felt as in the unfolding of a drama."

Prof. Hardy, after mentioning the usual incentives of 'ambition, desire for reputation and the position, even the power or the money, which it brings,' emphasizes the permanence of mathematical achievement which distinguishes it from other subjects, and the greater chance of immortality that this gives. "Archimedes will be remembered when Aeschylus is forgotten, because languages die and mathematical ideas do not."

He compares mathematics to poetry and quotes Housman's opinion that the importance of ideas in poetry is habitually exaggerated: 'Poetry is not the thing said but a way of saying it.' In mathematics, however, it is the idea as well as the way that is important, which gives it the palm over poetry. He compares it to chess, which is allied to mathematics and has all its beauty and inevitability, but is marred by its triviality. No chess problem will ever affect the world outside chess as mathematical thought very often does.

The author gives two examples to illustrate what he means by the beauty and the seriousness of mathematical thought: Euclid's proof of the existence of an infinity of prime numbers, and Pythagoras's proof of the 'irrationality' of the square root of 2. Both are of immense importance in mathematics and still the proofs are very simple and beautiful.

He mentions Prof. Hogben as an instance of a man who is incapable of appreciating mathematical beauty and who emphasizes the uses of mathematics rather than its beauty.

He considers his association with Littlewood and Ramanujan as collaborators the decisive event of his life, which led to his best work in his subject. While most mathematicians do their best work before forty, the author was at his best at a little past forty. In his opinion, 'A mathematician may be competent enough at sixty, but it is useless to expect him to have original ideas.'

I do not think all mathematicians will agree with his remark that 'mathematicians as a class are not particularly distinguished for general ability or versatility' and he contradicts himself to a certain extent when he says afterwards, 'I might have been a tolerable philosopher, but not one of a very original kind. I think that I might have made a good lawyer; but journalism is the only profession, outside academic life, in which I should have felt really confident of my chances.' Bertrand Russell's philosophical and sociological works are quite as well-known as his mathematical ones, and there seems to be no reason why mathematicians should not show general intelligence in any subject that interests them. No doubt mathematical ability is a special kind of ability, but it hardly precludes a high level of intelligence in other subjects.

R. D. KARVE.

Purple Patches In Benson's Memoirs

Story Of Three Brothers Reading Aloud Parodies Of One Another's Literary Works

The title of Mr. E. F. Benson's Book would seem to indicate a final farewell to a public he has served so long and well. And, in a manner traditionally English, he does it without demonstrativeness with Spartan quietude, never once raising his voice, though some of the episodes he relates out of the intimate chronicles of the Benson family would give rise at the call of a louder pen to irrepressible purple patches—not without justification. But Mr. Benson is no friend of the purple patch: "in fact I dislike it exceedingly. It interrupts my pleasure in reading simple ordered prose as much as the hiccoughs. But I dislike it not because it is purple but because it is a patch", writes a reviewer of 'Final Edition by E. F. Benson' in "New York Times".

In the way of distinguished British families, the Benson family contained not a member but that was outstanding in some way. The father of the three Benson males was the Archbishop of Canterbury. The eldest, Arthur Christopher, became a novelist and essayist; he was also Master of Eton and a fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The next, Edward Frederick, is famous as novelist and biographer; he is the author of the present memoirs. The youngest, Mgr. Robert Hugh, a convert to the Catholic Church, wrote both novels and religious works. The mother, Mary, widow of the Archbishop, was a woman of singular courage and fortitude. The ordeals she had to face after the death of her husband would have taxed any woman. It was not easy for the widow of the head of the English church to see one of her sons become an active Catholic; to see her daughter Maggie develop strange aberrations culminating in homicidal tendencies; to see another of her sons, Arthur, follow in Maggie's footsteps, even though his recurrent departures from the normal took on milder forms.

The unusual experiences arising out of the life of the Benson menage are told here with a matter-of-fact detachment that will astonish the reader. Occasionally a situation arose that was not without humour, as when a Roman Catholic priest in the neighbourhood brought a French Bishop to call on Mary Benson. He had omitted to tell the Bishop anything about her beyond that Mgr. Hugh Benson, whose sermons he considered most effective instruments for the conversion of Protestants, was her son. The Bishop assumed she was a Catholic. They walked in the garden, "and he casualy spoke to her of the deep joy she must feel in her son's denunciations of the heretical English Church, which kept so many souls from salvation."

Mgr. Benson was an odd character, and his experiences with the self-styled Baron Corvo, author of "Hadrian VII", make an interesting piece of English literary history. Mgr. Benson's guest chamber had a home-made frieze depicting a procession of highly disquieting robed skeletons, stepping the Dance of Death. 'He merrily consecrated this room to the use of heretic Anglicans who stayed with him, in the pious hope that waking in the night and finding themselves encompassed with these gruesome reminders of mortality they might be moved to fly to the only true fountain of salvation."

There is an amusing scene of the three brothers reading aloud in the presence of their laughing mother, parodies of one another's literary works. A quiet humour, indeed, punctuates this autobiography, and often enough in the most unexpected spots. There are charming glimpses in the opening pages of Henry James, to whom at the outset of his writing career the author submitted the manuscript of his novel "Dodo." James was characteristically evasive. He called himself "corrosively critical" but made no criticism, though he did say that he did not find the story "ferociously literary", adding a hint that Benson took very much to heart: "Hew out a style. It is by style we are saved." The author describes the life of the American in the house at Rye, but the same house that Benson was to occupy in recent years. (The news columns but lately announced the demolition of this house by a Nazi bomb—a pity, for its external walled charm can be attested by this reviewer, with one sunny day in June lingered long in admiration of it.) A sad book this, in its way, but a wholly delightful one.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

NAZU. By Akhtar Ansari, B.A., Maktaba-e-Jahan Numa, Urdu Bazar, Delhi. 7 1|2" x 5 1|2". Pp. 174. Thick cardboard cover. Re. 1.

This is a collection of 14 short stories by a young writer who has only recently made his debut in the literary circles among the Urdu-knowing people of India. These stories have all been taken from life as led by the people in general. They portray life in a form which is as concise as it is refreshing. The emotional side of human beings is very well brought out and in a manner which leaves its impression behind. The diction can be appreciated only when one actually reads the stories. We congratulate the author on producing such a beautiful work which is free from every kind of common place. We are sure the newness of style and the freshness of the themes will appeal to all interested in Urdu literature

KHANDAN. By Prof. Rashid Ahmad Siddiqi. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Delhi. 7 1|2" x 5. Pp. 381. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8-0.

This is a collection of about 40 "talks" given from time to time by Prof. Rashid Ahmad Siddiqi of the Aligarh University from the All-India Radio, station, Delhi. These talks deal with various light subjects and although the subjects were selected for him by the A. I. R. Director, yet the learned author has tried to make them as spontaneous and as free from artificiality as is humanly possible. The wit and humour for which the Professor is so well known, are apparent on every page. The frequent and appropriate use of poetic lines and couplets have added to the freshness of style. These talks which relate to various characters in our national life, are sure to appeal to all, since he has touched subjects which, though obscure, are nevertheless important. The printing, paper and general get-up are splendid.

"B".

THE ARYAN PATH

Editor: SOPHIA WADIA

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S. F. DEPARTMENT

"ARYASANGHA", Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.

OUR SHORT STORY

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

The Runaway

PEGGY tried to make herself as small as possible in the farthermost corner of the back porch and covered her ears with her hands. But she couldn't shut out the sound of her parents quarrelling.

"I don't know why I ever married such a man! Making a slave of myself. Never go anywhere. It's a wonder you couldn't show me some consideration once in awhile."

"Ha! That's a good one. Show you some consideration. How about me? I'm just a meal ticket that's all."

"The meals you provide are bad enough, I must say."

"You and the kid—always nagging."

"Don't bring the kid into it. She's as much yours as mine."

"Only when there's something to buy for her."

Peggy's cheeks burned and her lips trembled. Tears started. It had been like this for a year. It had been coming on for longer than that. At first the quarrels had been at long intervals, and they were always patched up, with one or the other of them apologizing. But lately neither had made attempts to make amends.

Peggy remembered way back (she was twelve now) when she was a little girl there had been no quarrels. Everything had been serene then. She had been happy and mother and father had been happy.

Then the quarrels started, and gradually it came to Peggy that she was the cause of most of them. She tried desperately to understand why, to be nice, to show no partiality. Vaguely, from bits of conversation, she knew that before she had been born mother and father had been very much in love and happy.

The thought terrified her. It made her miserable. The fact became impressed more and more on her young mind that she was in the way, not wanted. That if it weren't for her. mother and father would still be in love and happy. More than once she had wondered whether there weren't something she could do, but nothing ever occurred that seemed possible

To-day, after father at last went out and mother was in the yard hanging out clothes, she crept up to her room and sat for a long time thinking. She cried a little, then dried her eyes and lifted her chin bravely. There was something she could do, and she was going to do it. She could run away, and then mother and father would be happy again.

She got down the small suitcase that Aunt Emma had given her for Christmas and packed all the things she thought she would need. Then she stole down the backstairs. Through the door in the back hall she could hear mother talking on the telephone. The sound of mother's voice, sweet and nice now, brought a tight little feeling to her heart, but she closed her ears to the sound and went out. She crossed the back yard and went through the gate to Maple street, and up Maple street to the road that led west.

Peggy had no idea where she was going and what she could do. Vaguely she knew that little girls who ran away didn't have as much chance of getting along as little boys. She knew people would come looking for her and she mustn't let them find her.

After she had walked a long, long time and had become so tired that it didn't seem she could walk another step, a man in a light delivery truck stopped and asked whether she wanted a ride. She hesitated, then climbed in. "I'm going to visit my Aunt Emma in Merriville. Is it very far?"

The man grinned. "About ten miles. You're a pretty small youngster to be walking all that way."

"Oh, I don't mind. I'm used to walking."

The man let her out about two miles this side of Merrivale because he was turning off. She thanked him and picked up her bag and started walking again. It was getting dark and she was hungry, but she kept her chin up. She wished now she had brought some sandwiches and things. But pretty soon she forgot about being hungry because she was so tired.

She came to a field with an old barn on it. She had always liked old barns and this one looked exciting. She climbed a stone wall and went up to the open barn door and looked inside. It was gloomy, but it smelled good. There were two empty horse stalls and some hay piled in a corner. Peggy sank down into the hay with a sigh of relief. She'd rest awhile, she thought, and then go looking for some food.....

Farmer Hapgood almost drove his pitchfork into the hay before he saw the little girl lying there. He jumped back as though struck by a snake. Then he got his lantern and looked closer. "Well, doggone my hide!" he exclaimed. And just then Peggy opened her eyes and stared up at the bearded face above her, and began to cry.

It was after 10 o'clock when Farmer Hapgood stopped his old car in front of the house where Peggy lived. Every window of the house was lighted and there were people inside and out. He took Peggy's hand and together they went up the walk. People exclaimed and seemed terribly excited. Then they were inside and Peggy saw her mother. She had never seen her mother looking so awful. Her mother made a little throaty cry and rushed toward her and clasped her in her arms and began to say funny things and to cry. Peggy cried too.

Then father came in. Father's face was haggard and his eyes were bloodshot. He came swiftly across the floor and enfolded both her and mother in his arms Curiously, father was crying too, and then Peggy noticed that the people who were standing about were dabbing at their eyes and laughing and talking loudly.

She couldn't understand it, quite, but when she looked up into the faces of father and mother there was one thing she could understand. They were happy again, and somehow she knew it was because of her. She knew she would never feel in the way again, and this made everything all right.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"DO you know, dearie," said Mrs. Awkins, "it's just two years ago to the day since I sent my husband for a loaf of bread, and he's never come back. It's had me proper worried. What would you do, Mrs. Perks?"

"Well, dearie, if I was you I wouldn't wait no more; I'd just slip out for another loaf."

A WEEK OF WAR

Nazi Diversion In Libya

By N. G. JOG

APRIL 4.

The evacuation of Benghazi by the British forces on Thursday last, is easily the most important news at the moment of writing. It has, indeed, come as a first-class sensation.

After the occupation of that town by General Wavell's Army of the Nile on February 6, the Battle of the Western Desert was virtually considered to have reached a victorious conclusion. Though forward British units had advanced as far as El-Agheila, a coastal town about 140 miles south of Benghazi, it was understood that no attempts would be made to march upon Tripoli.

Lt. General Wilson took over command of Cyrenaica as Military Governor and Benghazi, a port with a population of 35,000, continued to be the capital of the occupied province. Tripolitana, the other half of Libya, was to be left to itself for the time being and the three or four hundred miles of waterless desert which separated the two provinces were considered to provide a sufficient safeguard against a counter-offensive by Marshal Graziani, who has now been superseded by General Garibaldi.

Eyes On Egypt

Interest since then has naturally shifted to East Africa where also the tempo of British successes has been well maintained. Little news came from Cyrenaica and that, too, was more of civil than military import, referring mostly to the plight of Italian colonists settled round about Benghazi. Most of us had, indeed, rolled up our maps of Libya.

It was known, of course, that the Germans had sent a few air squadrons and armoured units to Libya to help the Italians. The former had, indeed, actually participated in the final stages of the battle and one could indirectly gather that they have been bombing Benghazi off and on since its occupation by the British.

But it was generally believed that the Nazis could not—even if they would—send a sufficiently strong force to Africa. Britain's command of the Mediterranean was the big factor to be taken into consideration in this connection. It is a fundamental military maxim that an army which ventures far beyond its base and cannot keep its line of communication open is doomed to extinction. The fate that has overtaken the Italians in Abyssinia is the latest and aptest illustration bearing out the truth of this dictum.

The Nazis have never disguised their desire to take a hand in the war in Africa. It was generally expected that after the fall of France last June they would participate in the projected Italian attack on Egypt. It was known that considerable pressure was then exerted on General Franco to allow a passage to Nazi troops through Spain and Morocco to Libya. Reports were rife that special detachments of the German army were being trained for tropical warfare.

Complacent View

But, whether it was due to Franco's obduracy or to some other cause, the Nazis turned their attention first to the Balkans. In December started the lightning collapse of the Italian army in Lybya which culminated in the capture of Benghazi on February 6. The Mediterranean was becoming less and less of a "mare nostrum." In view of all those rapid developments, it was generally considered that the Nazi menace to Egypt was nipped in the bud. Apparently, even the British military authorities seem to have shared this view.

Evidently this has proved rather a complacent view. For the sudden occupation of Benghazi by the Germans is, indeed, far more of a surprise than the similar feat by the British two months ago. Then it was only the culminating episode of a brilliant campaign. Its capture was a foregone conclusion.

Until one read it in cold print this morning, however, the news of the unhindered march of the combined Nazi and Italian troops from Tripoli to Benghazi over the hundreds of miles of desert would have been dismissed as a piece of Goebbel's propaganda. We knew, of course, that occasional encounters took place between the British and Nazi reconnaissance units in the No Man's Land. But every time the report was accompanied by a reassurance from General Headquarters that it was of no strategic import.

Several Encounters

The first news of a brush with enemy armoured fighting units "believed to be German," which took place west of Agheila, came on the last day of February. That "belief" was justified during the next few days and a number of minor actions took place between the British and German mechanised units throughout March. The capture of Al Aghella by the Germans on the 25th of March represented their first major success in the desert warfare. But the evacuation of that remote outpost by the advance British units was considered as of not much strategic importance.

The situation seems, however, to have undergone some change for the worse during the last few days. The evacuation of Benghazi cannot certainly be dismissed lightly. It is a setback, as the Reuter message says. Its value is not merely propagandistic but tactful if not strategic. It must be remembered that the Germans are not accustomed to desert warfare and this initial gain has for them a great significance.

What is the strength of the German troops operating in Libya? It was reported to be three to four complete mechanized divisions with their own supporting air force. But obviously this is an exaggeration and those divisions are probably composite—that is to say, picked Blackshirt soldiers from the remnants of Graziani's beaten legions with the officers mainly, and the General Staff entirely German. Some of the mechanized equipment might have come from Germany but the rest must have been improvised in Tripoli itself

British Supremacy

What matters, however, is not the immediate active strength of the attacking force but the potential on which it can draw. And it is here that the British are in an overwhelmingly strong position in the African continent. General Wavell has now at his disposal the entire Imperial Army which was so long dispersed over a dozen widely scattered fronts. The East African campaign is now rapidly drawing to its victorious conclusion and the fall of Addis Ababa may be expected any day now, encircled as it is on all sides.

Even numerically, therefore, the odds are preponderatingly in favour of the British. The tables have been completely turned during the course of the last ten months and whatever reasons for dismay there would have been if the Nazis had made their appearance in Libya immediately after the collapse of France, last June, exist no longer. Mussolini has received a crushing blow in Africa as well as Albania and it is only the Gestapo at home and the Nazi armies abroad which are yet keeping the Fascist regime afloat.

Heavy Toll

This intrusion of the Nazis in the Western Desert thus amounts to no more than a diversion in spite of all its sensational nature. And in the end it is bound to exact a heavy toll from them whatever initial successes they may achieve. The deeper they penetrate into Libya, the longer becomes their line of communication and thus the greater the risk for them. Even granting that they have transported a sufficient number of troops and an adequate air force, the supply problem, for personnel as well as material, will prove their final undoing

Britain's mastery of the seas spelt the doom of Germany's Empire in Africa in World War I. The same nemesis has wellnigh overtaken Italy in World War II. The eleventh-hour combined Nazi-Fascist attempt to stop the rot is not going to alter that inexorable denouement, even if it may succeed in delaying it a little.

Not only that, but a commander as conscious of his strength and resources as General Wavell happily is to-day, would heartily welcome such a diversion. The deeper, the better for the final mopping up. The Victor of the Western Desert followed the same tactics with Marshal Graziani when he allowed him to penetrate right up to Sidi Barrani, though it is true that it was then a sort of Hobson's choice.

One wonders whether General Garibaldi and his Nazi mentors will be lured into a similar trap by the success at Benghazi. For a strategic trap it may well be as a look at the map will show. If the Nazi divisions followed the coastal road from El Agheila to Benghazi, it is rather surprising that they were not shelled by the Royal Navy. It is inconceivable that the movements of the enemy were not known to the British G. H. Q. and the immunity both from naval and aerial attack enjoyed by the advancing troops appears rather curious.

A Ruse

Why should have the Nazis staged the present diversion, knowing full well how disastrous it is bound to prove to them sooner rather than later? Is it because they hope to divert the attention of Britain from the Balkans, where the situation is radically altered owing to the "coup d'etat" in Yugoslavia?

That seems to me to be the only sensible explanation of the attack on Benghazi. It is purposely devised as a side-show to engross the attention and energies of the British G. H. Q. while the real blow is timed to fall somewhere else. Greece has been marked as a victim for long and now Yugoslavia, too, will have to pay the price for her dramatic checkmate to Hitler.

Hitler thus probably desires to immobilise the victorious Army of the Nile in the Western Desert by his present diversion, while he launches his long-deferred 'blitzkrieg' in the Balkans. A large number of British troops are reported to be already massed in Salonika and if this infiltration continues unabated, then goodbye to all hopes of a speedy victory either over Greece or Yugoslavia!

But a ruse ceases to be a ruse when it is seen through. And that seems to be the case with the Lybian diversion.

FACILITY TO U. P. NON-SECURITY POLITICALS

Will Be Allowed To Sleep In Open During Summer

LUCKNOW, April 5.

The Government, it is learnt, have issued orders which permit non-security political prisoners to sleep in the open during summer months.

The orders will, of course, be enforced at the discretion of the Jail Superintendents. The right of allowing security prisoners the same facilities will, however, vest in the provincial Government.—A. P.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL GIVES ASSENT

NEW DELHI, April 4.

It is announced that the Governor-General has given his assent to the Indian Finance Act, the Protective Duties Continuation Act, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, the Tyres (Excise Duty) Act the Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Act.

The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act shall come into force from April 5, 1941.—A. P.

6 HOUSES GUTTED NEAR AHMEDABAD

Disastrous Fire Rages For Six Hours

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

A disastrous fire broke out today in Ranip village near Ahmedabad. Although fire brigades rushed from Ahmedabad, the fire could not be brought under control for about six hours for want of water. Six houses were completely gutted.—A. P.

THANA POLITICALS NOT ON HUNGER-STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 4.

There is no truth in the report about the alleged commencement of hunger-strike by some of the political prisoners in Thana jail, which appeared in a Bombay Marathi daily.

The complaints, if any, of the political prisoners, the jail authorities stated, are promptly attended to.

LUCKNOW, April 5.

According to information received by a local paper, Miss Indira Nehru expects to arrive in India some time this month.—A. P.

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Wanted:—Actors and Actresses in All-India hunt for Movie and Entertainment talent to register with Casting Bureau. Previous experience not necessary although education, singing, dancing, knowledge of local language preferred. No age or sex restrictions. Apply giving full particulars with copy of untouched photo to Central Movie Casting Bureau, Bell House, P. Mehta Road, Bombay. (14427)

62. TO BE LET

Shops, Single-rooms, Double-rooms, Flats, Garages, (Single Rs. 10, Double Rs. 15). Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Tel. No. 42228. (14379)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to push the sale of our high class locks, Embossing punches, Badges, Brooches, Building fittings, etc., manufactured by us on commission or pay. None need apply, who cannot deposit cash security of Rs. 100|- to Sinha Brothers, Ltd., Aligarh. (14305)

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3|- for our sample set. Friends & Co., 33, Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14319)

Public Notices

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY

CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (Supply) (Contracts Directorate) New Delhi, invites tenders for the stores detailed below required at

Tender No. P|SY|TM-47-B|2J.

Article Timber Teak (Burma, Malabar or Kanara) Planks of sizes—c. ft. 38,300.

Price of tender forms etc., is Rs. 10 per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferrable Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only, to the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), (Contracts Directorate) New Delhi quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to 4 P.M. on 3-5-1941.

Applicants not already on the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), (Contracts Directorate) list of approved contractors, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their bankers.

N. B.—

Tender forms are also available for sale at Branch Offices of the Contracts Directorate at Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore, as well as in the Offices of Controllers of Supplies at Madras, Lahore, and Karachi and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of the prescribed tender fee direct to the Officers concerned.

No. SY|TM-47-B|2J, dated New Delhi,

Copy forwarded to:—

A.D. of C., 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
A.D. of C., Shahibagh House, Wittet Road, Bombay.
Controller of Supplies, Punjab Circle, Lahore.
Controller of Supplies, Sind Area, Karachi.
Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, Madras.

(4630)

MHOW CANTONMENT.

I. Wanted a Civil Engineer.
Qualifications: B. E. of a British or Indian University. Roorke College.
Probationary period: Six months.
Salary 150-10-200 and Motor-Cycle Allowance Rs. 30|- per mensem.
Benefits of Cantonment Provident Fund.

II. Wanted a qualified Sanitary Inspector preferably with Veterinary qualifications.
Consolidated salary Rs. 70|- per mensem, with Cycle Allowance Rs. 3|- per mensem
Temporary appointment for one year.

N.B.—Applications to the above posts must reach the undersigned before the 14th April, 1941.

Apply to: The CANTT.
EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Mhow. (Central India).

(4722)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Earn Rs. six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (14426)

Public Notices

VACANCIES IN ALL INDIA RADIO

TEMPORARY TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. ALL INDIA RADIO:—Pay Rs. 100-7½-175-10-205. Not over 35 years for outside candidates.

QUALIFICATIONS:—A University degree in Electrical Engineering or Science with a special knowledge of wireless and some practical experience of wireless or Electrical Engineering. Applications on the prescribed form accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 3/- should reach the Controller of Broadcasting, New Delhi, not later than the 1st May, 1941. No claim for a refund of the fee will be entertained, nor will any fee be held in reserve for any subsequent selection. Applications already received in this office before the appearance of this advertisement will not be considered unless submitted afresh on the prescribed form. Full particulars and the prescribed application form are available from the Controller of Broadcasting, 5, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

4697.

7th Glorious Week
ENTERTAINMENT PAR—EXCELLENCE
PARDESI
Ranjit's hilarious hit
Director: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Cast: MOTILAL, KHURSHID SNEHAPRABHA
Daily at: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m
Mat. on Sat., Sun. at 2 p.m.
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BEST TAMIL TALKIE
MANIMEKHALAI
Starring:
K. B. SUNDARAMBAL
At BROADWAY
DADAR
On 10th Thurs. & 12th Sat. at 10-30 a.m.

No Sighs....
No Tears....
She Sings And She Fights For Liberty

RENUKA DEVI
co starred with
ASHOK KUMAR
in BOMBAY TALKIES'
Naya Sansar
Daily: 3-30, 6-45, 10 P. M.
To-day at 12-30 noon
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Hailed!
Appreciated!!
Applauded!!!
TO-NIGHT
If an illiterate girl receives a love-letter what should she do?
RANJIT'S
laugh provoking riot
UMMEED
Directed by:
MANIBHAI VYAS
Cast:—
ISHWARLAL,
PRABHA,
NURJAHAN,
DIKSHIT,
KESARI.

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Matinees on Sat., Sundays & holidays at 1-30 p.m.
Opera House

NAZI DIVISIONS RUSHED TO YUGO-SLAV FRONTIER

MARCH THROUGH RUMANIA, BULGARIA & HUNGARY

Yugoslavia Unperturbed: Pre-cautionary Measures Taken

LONDON, April 5.

FROM BELGRADE COME REPORTS THAT YUGOSLAV FRONTIERS WITH ITALY, HUNGARY, RUMANIA AND BULGARIA HAVE ALL BEEN CLOSED.—REUTER.

German motorised divisions are said to be marching to the Yugoslav frontier through Rumania Bulgaria and Hungary. The Yugoslav Government meanwhile is remaining calm, and has taken all necessary measures. It has taken control of the railways stopped all traffic on the Danube and placed restrictions on civilian travel in order to conserve rail way facilities for military traffic. No disorders are reported from any part of the country.

German propaganda has again burst in an uncompromising way about Yugoslavia. It was stated at the German Foreign Office yesterday that diplomatic relations between Germany and Yugoslavia had "practically ceased."

The Italian press and wireless has not joined in this outburst.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE

LONDON.—An Italian spokesman in Rome yesterday stated that Italy will follow the German line as regards Yugoslavia but Italian anxiety to avoid war is reflected in the newspaper "Messegero" which says: "Italy is hoping that Dr. Matchek will help to find a solution of the crisis."

NAZI OUTBURST IN OFFICIAL ORGAN

BERLIN—A vigorous attack is made on Yugoslavia in the official organ of the German Foreign Office "The Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz" to-day (Saturday) The Yugoslavs are accused of "denying facts which had been testified to by many witnesses" and issuing "the foulest possible insults against the Reich newspapers and news agencies."

This is followed by the warning that "Belgrade had better be more careful."

YUGOSLAVS NOT LEAVING RUMANIA

VICHY.—Reports that Jugoslav subjects are leaving Rumania are untrue, says a Bucharest dispatch to the Official French News Agency. Yugoslav Legation in Bucharest states that no Jugoslavs living in Rumania have received either an order or advice to go.

YUGOSLAVIA PREPARES FOR EMERGENCY

VICHY, April 5.

All railway traffic in Yugoslavia passes under the control of the army from Friday night, states a dispatch from Belgrade to the official French News Agency.

Passenger services will be considerably reduced. Only one passenger train daily will leave Belgrade on each of the lines radiating from the capital.

The Nazi wireless offensive against Yugoslavia adopted yet another approach with broadcasting in Croat at frequent intervals on Friday night from Stuttgart of promises of "freedom from the Serb yoke" in the near future and the setting up of an "Independent, Free Croat State" presumably by the "army of Croatia's great friend and ally".

A mood of what may be described as modified optimism is apparent in the Belgrade press. This is partly due to Dr. Matchek's decision to join the Government and partly due to the tenor of messages from Yugoslav correspondents in Berlin.

SITUATION STILL UNCERTAIN.

For instance the "Politika's" correspondent in Berlin cabled "the situation is still uncertain, but in foreign circles the opinion is that the barometer at least points to 'no change'".

The correspondent adds that the German press on Friday night toned down the descriptions of alleged anti-German incidents, headlining only those blamed on foreign agents or Jews.

The Yugoslav press, nevertheless, faces the fact that there is still grave danger of conflict and again prints pages of instructions about air raid precautions and such matters.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV ARMY MUST BE EVER READY

King Peter's Proclamation Made Public

BELGRADE, April 5.

A proclamation made public for the first time in Belgrade reveals that King Peter had ordered that the entire military might of Yugoslavia is to be put in instant readiness as from first of this month.—Reuter.

"FACTS" THROUGH NAZI EYES

BERLIN:—Germany now has "practically no diplomatic contact" with the Jugoslav Government, stated a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman to-day (Saturday). Increasingly hostile actions against Germany and Italy are the only "active results" so far obtained by the new Belgrade Government, Nazi officials added. "Anti-German demonstrations are still developing without the Jugoslav Government taking any clear and precise measure to prevent them. These are facts as Germany sees them."

SITUATION SERIOUS

ROME:—Well-informed circles in Berlin consider the Jugoslav situation serious, states the Berlin correspondent of the Italian Official News Agency this (Saturday) afternoon. He adds: "The Belgrade Government is accentuating its policy of hostility toward the Axis and measures taken in the last 24 hours leave no doubt as to the intentions of General Simovitch."

TALKS WITH HUNGARY

BELGRADE:—Bulgaria is reported to-day (Saturday) to have opened consultations with Hungary with a view to the presentation of joint Revisionist demands to Jugoslavia. According to unofficial but usually well-informed circles here, diplomatic conversations to this end are now proceeding actively in Sofia and Budapest. Observers here regard such a move as completely consonant with the past history of Bulgaria and express the belief that it would cause little surprise to the people of Jugoslavia.—Reuter.

Turks Turn Down Nazi Bribe

Germans Behind Offer To Hand Over French-Mandated Syria

LONDON, (By Cable).

The "Daily Express" publishes the following report from the Syrian frontier dated April 2:

Colonel Prange, the Special Envoy sent by the Vichy Government offered to hand French-mandated Syria over to Turkey if the Turks would keep out of any Balkan fighting, I learn from a reliable source.

OFFER TURNED DOWN

The Turks have turned down the offer flat. After a week in Ankara, Colonel Prange has flown back to France via Syria.

It is believed that the Germans were behind the offer.—Reuter.

U. S. & LAST WORLD WAR

What Gallup Survey Reveals

NEW YORK, April 5.

To the question "Do you think it was a mistake for the United States to enter the last war", asked by the Gallup Institute of Public Opinion, 43 per cent. answered 'no', 39 per cent. 'yes' and 18 per cent. were undecided.

A similar pool taken 16 months ago resulted in 59 per cent. 'yes', 28 'no' 13 'undecided'.—Reuter.

ALEXANDER ON WAY TO VICTORY

LONDON, April 4.

The first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, speaking at a luncheon in London said that if Britain remained determined to defeat the threat to her freedom, she would see, as the struggle went on, nation after nation turning to her side.

With American help, Britain would carry such a weight of metal and threat to the enemy as would lead to a result which, avoiding defeat and a peace of stalemate, would carry Britain through to victory which would enable her to state her terms.

"We must always now remember that we must not grow weak again. We must be strong, but we must do justice and having done justice first, then prove what the old book says—that we can, after doing justice, afford to mercy."—Reuter.

GREEKS CAPTURE ENEMY POSITIONS

ATHENS, April 5.

A successful local action by the Greeks resulted in more enemy positions being taken, states last night's Greek High Command communique.

Seventy prisoners, including an officer, fell into Greek hands. An enemy attack, with tanks, was repelled by Greek anti-tank guns.—Reuter.

MENZIES SEES DE VALERA

DUBLIN, April 4.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, arrived here this morning.

He was met by the Vice-Premier Mr. O'Kelly and drove at once to Government buildings where he saw Mr. De Valera.—Reuter.

CONSULS LEAVE FOR ITALY AND GERMANY

VICHY:—The Italian Consul-General at Zagreb, Signor Grossi and his staff left for Italy to-day (Saturday) says a Belgrade despatch.

The German Consuls at Sarajevo and Spoleto have returned to Germany.—Reuter.

COUP D'ETAT IN IRAQ CONFIRMED

Rashid Ali Assures Anglo-Iraq Treaty Stands Fast

LONDON, April 5.

Confirmation has reached London of the coup d'etat in Iraq by which the ex-Prime Minister, Rashid Ali, seized power when Parliament was in recess, and the Regent out of the capital, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. There was little doubt that the coup is the result of Axis machinations to stir up trouble against Britain. While the situation might turn to British disadvantage, it cannot be regarded as grave, and London is reserving judgment at present.

Rashid Ali bitterly resented his fall from power, and engineered the latest coup with the aid of certain elements of the army. The situation is being closely watched both in London and by the British representatives in Iraq. The New Minister, Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, has long experience of that part of the world. There is no question of a break in Anglo-Iraq relations and the Treaty between the two countries stands fast.

NEW PREMIER'S STATEMENT

Rashid Ali, the new Iraq Prime Minister, has issued a statement, to-day, defining his policy. He declares that his Government will fulfil all international obligations and especially the Anglo-Iraq Treaty.

In London the opinion seems to be held that the new Government is not properly constituted and the British Government is understood to be watching the situation closely and awaiting the formation of a properly constituted Government.

It is recalled that Rashid Ali had to resign from office some months ago, because of the dissatisfaction which his policy was causing.—Reuter

MR. MENZIES ON BATTLE OF ATLANTIC

"Irish In Australia 100 P. C. Behind War"

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, said to-day at a Dublin Press Conference that Great Britain and the Allies would win the battle of the Atlantic and every other big battle. The Irish in Australia, he added, were 100 per cent. behind the war, but he declared he was greatly interested in Mr. De Valera's point of view.—Reuter.

ON EVE OF NATIONAL WEEK:

Khadi And Village Industries ExhibitionOpens

Khadi Has Paid 3-1/2 Crores Of Rupees To Poor Workers In 21 Years

MAHATMA'S DREAM COMES TRUE

Mahadev Desai Hopes Good Work Undertaken Will Spread All Over India

That the problem of India's poverty could not be solved by industrialisation, and therefore it was necessary to revive and encourage village industries, was the view expressed by Mr. Mahadev Desai, while performing the opening ceremony of the Khadi and Village Industries' Exhibition organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at Ladwadi, C. P. Tank, on Saturday evening.

To attempt to industrialise a predominantly rural country like India was like trying to make a river run back in its course, Mr. Desai added.

Mr. V. L. Menta made a brief statement about the distinguishing features of the Exhibition and Mr. V. V. Jerajani gave an account of the progress of spinning in Bombay in recent days.

A large and enthusiastic audience including Sir C. V. Mehta, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Messrs. G. G. Morarji, Motichand Kapadia, S. A. Brelvi, A. V. Thakkar, Krishnadas Jaju, Dayabhai Patel, Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing and others were present.

MAHATMA'S BLESSINGS

After an invocation song by Miss Kokila Bhatia, Mr. Abidali Jafferbhai said that the Exhibition was proof of the great success of the constructive programme adumbrated by Mahatma Gandhi. He read out messages wishing the Exhibition tremendous success from Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in the course of her message said:—"The people of Bombay have had long years of teaching and have learnt that Khadi in all its forms and varities is a true symbol of unity with the masses and therefore an essential of Swaraj".

Mr. Dhirajlal Desai, in the course of his speech dwelt on the importance of an exhibition of the kind organised by the B.P.C.C. The exhibition showed the remarkable progress made in the various village industries. It had also brought out the fact that the city could rise to any occasion.

PRODUCT OF SELFLESS WORKERS

He pointed out how Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani wanted 3,000 spinners in the city. What he (Mr. Jerajani) wanted to be done in a year had been almost achieved in one month. He was also the inspiration behind the exhibition. He had been ably assisted by Mr. Purushottam Kanji, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mrs. Goshepbehn Captain, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Mr. B. Sharma and a host of other selfless workers. He (the speaker) wished to thank them all and also the public for the magnificent response given to the appeal of the Congress.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani, in the course of his speech, said that the exhibition had been arranged in a crowded locality so that many people might have a chance of visiting it and appreciating the products of villages.

He then reviewed the progress of spinning in the city of Bombay, and said that the number of regular spinners had increased from 410 on February 16 to 530 on April 5. Besides these registered spinners as many as 2,120 were taking part in the spinning clubs started in various places in the city. He hoped that this figure would soon rise to 3,000.

MIGHTY POWER OF CHARKHA.

Since the khadi movement took shape 21 years ago, the All-India Spinners' Association had paid a sum of nearly Rs. 3 1|2 crores to the poor workers. He wished that this power of the Charkha would keep alive and grow.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, making a brief statement about the noteworthy features of the Exhibition and the objective that the organisers had before them recalled how the Congress at its session held in Bombay in 1934, had decided to entrust the organisation of future exhibitions connected with its annual sessions to the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association, and had called upon these bodies to make the exhibitions illustrative of village life and its potentialities. One such exhibition was organised a year after the formation of these bodies in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Congress. On the present occasion, they had made an attempt to give a fuller picture of some among the numerous handicrafts and cottage industries in the Province for the encouragement of which the All-India Village Industries Association had striven during the last few years.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC.

The Village industries section of the Exhibition consisted principally of a number of demonstrations. The object of these demonstrations was to educate the public in the processes of production by hand of various articles in daily use. The raw materials, the other ingredients, if any, the tools and appliances, the various types of finished goods—all these were on view. Any improvements made in the traditional methods of production were also shown so as to combine instruction to the producer with education of the consumer.

Lastly, the superiority from the health and utility point of view, apart from the national economic standpoint, will be sought to be emphasised by suitable charts, diagrams and posters.

TANNING AND LEATHER INDUSTRY.

The place of prominence in this Exhibition is occupied by the tanning and leather industry. This is entirely in the fitness of things. India possesses one-third of the cattle wealth of the world, and the utilization of these resources in the countryside and for the benefit of the countryman should provide one of the leading industries in the country. Its importance can be next only to that of Khaddar. An attempt has been made to show how this great national task can be undertaken in the villages themselves, with the aid of raw materials available locally and through the Harijan artisans who reside in rural areas.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

"Next comes the paper industry. Although this was not a national industry in India in the sense in which the manufacture of textiles or leather goods represented national industries, paper-making had developed very successfully in certain parts of the country, especially in the vicinity of Muslim centres of culture. Our manuscripts, Court records and other articles are a testimony to the high degree of art and skill that went to the manufacture of paper by hand until recent times At this Exhibition, it will be possible to get some idea of the success that has attended the efforts of the All-India Village Industries Association to revive and develop this industry and of the manner in which it has been sought to be improved and modernized. The raw materials, the tools and equipment, the various types of paper produced will all be on view and there will be a demonstration of the actual process of preparing pulp and of paper-lifting.

HAND-PROCESSED FOOD STUFFS.

I can make only a bare mention, in the time at my disposal, of the other demonstrations that have been arranged. These are bee-keeping, sugar manufacure by hand, soap-making, coir and sisal fibre extraction and manufactures, button-making, the manufacture of articles from horn, and lastly, the processing of foodstuffs by hand. In its original programme, the All-India Village Industries Association has laid considerable stress on the use of hand-processed food-stuffs from the point of view not only of providing labour for the villagers but also of dietetics. Nutrition research has, in recent years, sought the direct attention to the loss caused in food values by subjecting the common foods to the process of refinement which is almost inevitable when they are milled by power-driven machinery. The nutritive elements are, however, retained almost completely in the hand-processed food-stuffs. This part of the programme of the All-India Village Industries Association has hence a two-fold value and an effort has been made in this section to bring out this feature both in the demonstration section and in the Exhibits Court. In the Exhibits Court, we have kept on view as many as possible of the village manufactures or the products of cottage industries that we can introduce is our daily lives with benefit to ourselves and to our fellow-citizens in villages.. India possesses, even today, thousans of valuable handicrafts and some of its artisans have the reputation of being about the most skilful in the world. We have, however, not found room for a display of the products of these artcrafts in the Exhibits Court. We have confined its scope to the more utilitarian purpose of stressing the importance of the use of hand-made products in the daily round of life in towns and cities.

ANDREW'S UNIQUE SERVICES

Mr. Mahadev Desai, in the course of his speech, said that the 5th of April was a day of sorrow. On that day a year ago, Deenabandhu Andrews had passed away. It was inevitable that he should remember him on this day, and it was also appropriate that he should do so because, although he was an Englishman, Mr. Andrews had rendered great service to India. His services to India were unique. When Gandhiji went to England in 1931, Mr. Andrews was responsible for creating the proper atmosphere there without which Gandhiji's work might not have been as successful as it was. The workers and onwers of Lancashire had been filled with hatred of Gandhiji. Mr. Andrews dispelled their notions of suspicion and hatred. He had given them Gandhiji's message of love so that Gandhiji got an enthusiastic reception when he visited Lancashire.

RAISE SUITABLE MEMORIAL

It was in the fitness of things that a memorial should be raised to him and that the memorial should take the form of something which he himself wanted to do very badly. It was a matter for regret that in spite of Gandhiji's appeal the sum of Rs. five lakhs had not yet been collected. If prompt response was not made to Gandhiji's appeal he would have to tour the country for the purpose. But he (Mr. Desai) trusted that this would not be necessary and the five lakhs demanded would soon be forthcoming.

Coming to the Exhibition itself, Mr. Desai said that every year a great exhibition used to be held along with the annual sessions of the Congress. This year the Congress session was being held in the gaols where most of the Congress delegates had been locked up. These prisoners were also giving demonstrations of spinning in their gaol cells. It was necessary that those outside should do their bit towards the constructive programme.

Proceeding, Mr. Desai pointed out that the Western world today was busy employing all the force and power at its command in destroying things which had taken years to build up. India alone was wisely treading the non-violent and constructive path. He prayed with Gandhiji that the West might end this massacre and take to the path of non-violent and constructive work.

"MAHATMA'S DREAM COMES TRUE"

Two organisations, the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association had been set up to carry on the constructive programme, the foundation of which had been laid so long ago by Mahatma Gandhi. The work done by these two organisations had been described in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday. The Exhibition represented Gandhiji's dream come true What had been done was, however, a drop in the ocean and he wished the good work would spread all over the country.

Continuing he said that the Western world was built on a capitalist civilisation dependent

(Continued on Page 27.)

De Gaulle's Man Arrested

Charged With Convassing Sailors For Free French Movement

SHANGHAI, April 5.

The head of the Free French Movement in Shanghai has been arrested by the French authorities. He is charged with aiding French sailors here to join General de Gaulle's Free French Forces.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF NON-COMBATANTS

General Wavell's Message To Duke Of Aosta

LONDON, April 5.

It is learned that General Wavell has sent a message to the Duke of Aosta, the Viceroy of Abyssinia on the subject of the protection of non-combatants in territories in Eritrea and Abyssinia still under Italian control.—Reuter.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT & SECRETARY OF STATE RESIGN

VICHY, April 5.

Following the appointment of Khaleb Bey Alem as head of the new Syrian Government, Emile Edde, President of the Republic, and Mons Bayhum, Secretary of State, have resigned, says a Beirut message to the Vichy News Agency, adding that General Arlabosse will temporarily take over the offices of both the President and Secretary of State.—Reuter.

British Military Mission Entertained

ANKARA, April 5.

General Gunduz, Deputy Chief of Staff, gave a luncheon on Friday in the honour of Lieut-General Marshal Cornwall and Air Vice-Marshal Elmhirst, who are representing the Middle East Command in the resumed talks with the Turkish General Staff.

Admiral Kelly, representing Admiral Cunningham, the Attaches of the British Embassy and representatives of the Turkish army, navy and airforce were among the guests.—Reuter.

Dowry Not To Exceed Rs. 51

Important Bill Before Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, April 4

The question of restriction of the dowry system was raised in the Bengal Legislative Assembly today by a private member's Bill.

Mr. Surendra Nath Biswas (Congress) wanted that this Bill, entitled "The Bengal Dowry restriction Bill 1940" should be referred to a Select Committee. The Bill provides that no person shall at any time offer or accept any dowry whose money value exceeds Rs. 51.

In moving an amendment, urging recirculation of the Bill, Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, Minister for Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness, pointed out that Government had every sympathy with the object of the Bill. But they could not proceed with the matter until they had known public opinion on it. He emphasized that in matters like this, it was more necessary to create public opinion than to take recourse to legislative enactments.

The recirculation motion of the minister was carried.—A P.

Chinese Military Mission

PESHAWAR, April 5.

The Chinese Military Mission left for Rawalpindi to-day after a three day visit to the Frontier province They visited the Khyber Pass and went as far as Torkham post. They also motored along the Mohmand border through Michni and Shabkadar. The mission was also invited to dinner at Government House.—A. P.

SUBTERRANEAN EXCAVATION IN BID FOR LIBERTY

But Attempt Was Forestalled By Arrival Of British Troops

ASMARA, April 5.

A LARGE-SCALE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE BY INDIAN, BRITISH, SOMALILAND AND SUDANESE PRISONERS CONFINED AT ADIUGRI WAS FORESTALLED BY TWO WEEKS BY THE ARRIVAL OF BRITISH TROOPS IN ASMARA AND THEIR CONSEQUENT RELEASE.

The prisoners numbered 188 including 34 officers and 27 Indians.

They intended to make a simultaneous dash for liberty. They dug two tunnels from two huts separately towards points beyond the barbed wire enclosure, using iron bars smuggled into the camp.

The tunnels were 105 feet long, three feet high and three feet below the surface of the ground.

The excavated earth was dumped in such a manner as to appear as if the prisoners were gardening.

Small stores were saved from their meagre rations and the time fixed for the escape was April 15, 4 a.m. It was intended to make off in small groups travelling by night.

The prisoners had no idea that British and Indian troops and deliverance were near until they heard the gun fire of a small striking force 15 miles away.—Reuter.

Britain's Biggest War Bill Ever

Every Section Of Community Must Tighten Belt And Dig More Deeply Into Pocket

LONDON, April 4.

The British taxpayer in addition to tightening his belt will have to dig still more deeply into his pocket for victory after Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presents the budget in a few days, writes Reuter's Political Correspondent.

It is expected that every section of the community will be asked to contribute its quota to the Exchequer.

In presenting the biggest Bill ever for war expenditure, the Chancellor will have to rely on increased revenue from both direct and indirect taxpayers.

Some members of Parliament believe that the incidence of super-tax will be still further widened to make incomes of 1,000 sterling liable to it. The present level is 1,500 sterling.

Some members feel that an increase in the income tax would not add much to its present yield, but the possibility of an increase is not ruled out.

There is a general feeling that something should be done about the Excess Profits Tax, because the tax at the present figure is proving a handicap to industry.

The Government may find it necessary to give relief not by reducing the basic figure of 100 per cent, but by making changes in its incidence which will give the necessary relief under adequate safeguards. There is also the possibility of extension of the range of the Purchase Tax.

Last year's total expenditure was 3867 millions and excess of expenditure over revenue 2458 millions. When the budget was introduced last April expenditure was estimated at 2667 millions, and in the supplementary budget in July it was revised to 3467 millions while the actual figures showed a total of 400 millions more.

On those figures alone it would be safe to assume that the Chancellor must budget for at least 4,500 millions.—Reuter

WAR SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN

100 American Freighters Being Assigned For Purpose

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The possibility of a hundred American freighters being assigned to the task of carrying American supplies to British bases in Egypt or nearby to help the British war effort in the Mediterranean and the Balkans is being discussed here.

The possibility arises from President Roosevelt's indication to day of his intention to allow American ships to enter the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea.

The Maritime Commission controls over a hundred ships which presumably might be used for his work.—Reuter.

RECORD 'PLANE OUTPUT

Of 1,216 Over 1,000 For U. S. And British Govts.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The United States output of aeroplanes reached a new high record of 1,216 planes in March it is announced here. Of this total, 1,074 went to the United States and the British Government. The total does not include a vast production of aeroplane parts which are not directly assembled in United States factories.—Reuter.

GERMAN NAVAL ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON

U. S. Govt. May Ask For Withdrawal

NEW YORK, April 5.

The United States Government may soon ask for withdrawal of the German naval attache, Vice-Admiral Witheft-Emden, it is persistently reported in official circles, according to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Daily News."—Reuter.

FRONTIER HAS ITS HITLER TOO!

He Aspires For B. A. Degree—Not World Domination!

PESHAWAR, April 5.

Hitler's double on the Frontier is sitting for the B. A. Examination of the Punjab University this year. A reference was made to him in the farewell address given to the outgoing students at the Islamia College, Peshawar. It said "Hitler's doubles abound in Europe, but we shall miss very much our own local edition who, unfortunately, through some mysterious urge has suffered a metamorphosis"

"The unkindest cut of all"—the shaving off of his famous moustache, was attributed by the Principal of the College, in his speech, to the failure of Hitler's double in establishing a new order in Islamia College.—A. P.

Nazi Attack 3 Weeks Too Late

Evenly Balanced Mechanised Units Of Italians And Germans

CAIRO, April 5.

The enemy force in Libya consists of evenly balanced mechanised units of Italians and Germans, declared a military spokesman.

The forward striking force of the enemy comprises tanks supported by infantry and aircraft.

The Germans have initiated the attack three weeks too late since it was probably designed to relieve pressure on Eritrea by drawing off numbers of our troops from that theatre of war They were, however, unable to come to the aid of the Italians sooner.

Men and materials, the spokesman pointed out, must be seaborne from Sicily and the British navy sees to it that enemy convoys, despite the shortness of this route, suffered considerably.

Asked whether the Germans would be likely to spread out fanwise in an attempt to emulate the epic British advance across 130 miles of arid desert from Almachila, the spokesman expressed the opinion that the success of this manoeuvre depended largely on the element of surprise and was not one which could be easily achieved twice.

He concluded by emphasising that there is not the slightest need for anxiety as the British strategy in this sector is in safe hands with an intimate knowledge of desert warfare which the Germans lacked.—Reuter.

FORD CLOSES ALL ASSEMBLY PLANTS

DETROIT, April 5.

The Ford Company announces the closing of all the 16 of its assembly plants in the United States, the reason given being shortage of parts due to the River Rouge strike.—Reuter.

Britain Will Ask For More Ships

Issue Of War May Depend On Ability To Keep Overseas Supply, Says Salter

WASHINGTON, April 5.

A request from Britain for more ships will be made by Sir Arthur Salter, the distinguished economist and Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Shipping, who is now in Washington. More American shipping, said Sir Arthur Salter, is needed until the new ships which Britain has ordered are completed.

Sir Arthur suggested as a possible method of releasing some shipping the use of railways for United States coast to coast traffic instead of the present widely-used coastwise shipping method of transport.

"The issue of the war may depend on our ability to maintain the overseas sources of supply", declared Sir Arthur Salter in an interview.—Reuter.

UNDER ORDERS FROM TRAVANCORE

Benares University Student Arrested

BENARES, April 4.

Thomas Syriath, an Inter-Science student of the Benares Hindu University, was arrested and taken to jail on Wednesday last on a warrant from the Travancore Govt.

Some professors of the University, it is reported, offered to stand bail for Thomas Syriath until his examinations were over, but the Magistrate refused to accept bail.

Arrangements are reported to have been made in the jail to enable Syriath to answer examination papers.—A. P.

Did Teleki Die In Vain?

Hungary's Neutrality In Peril; German Troops Passing Through Budapest

BELGRADE, April 4.

Count Teleki, the Hungarian Prime Minister, is believed to have shot himself because he considered that his country was being drawn into a disastrous war on Germany's side. Count Teleki's nerves finally gave way when he perceived that the attitude of Hungarian military leaders made resistance impossible.

An overwhelming majority of Hungarians will certainly oppose any participation in the war. Stunned by Teleki's suicide, they now look to the Regent Admiral Horthy to keep the country neutral, boldly refusing to allow the army to be used for Germany's purposes. Few realise how close is the danger. Meanwhile German troops continue to pour through the country towards the Yugoslav frontier. Silent crowds yesterday watched long lines of mechanised transport drive through Budapest as bomber formations and troop-carrying planes droned overhead. —Reuter

R. A. F. AGAIN DIRECT ATTACK ON BREST

LONDON, April 5.

The R.A.F. again attacked naval targets at Brest on Friday night, it is learned in London.

While one German aircraft is known to have been destroyed over England on Friday night according to the Air Ministry communique, unofficial reports claim that at least two, and possibly three, raiders were brought down. Bombs were dropped in west and south-west England and a small number in the Thames Estuary and on the east Anglican coast. The communique states that the number of casualties reported is very small and the damage was nowhere extensive.

ENEMY BOMBER SHOT DOWN

LONDON, April 5.

After a day, in which enemy air activity was confined solely to coastal areas with little damage reported, London had an alert at a late hour on Friday night followed after a brief interval, by the all clear.

Enemy planes are believed to have been in the vicinity of a west country town.

An enemy bomber was destroyed on Friday night in West England, it is learned in London.—Reuter.

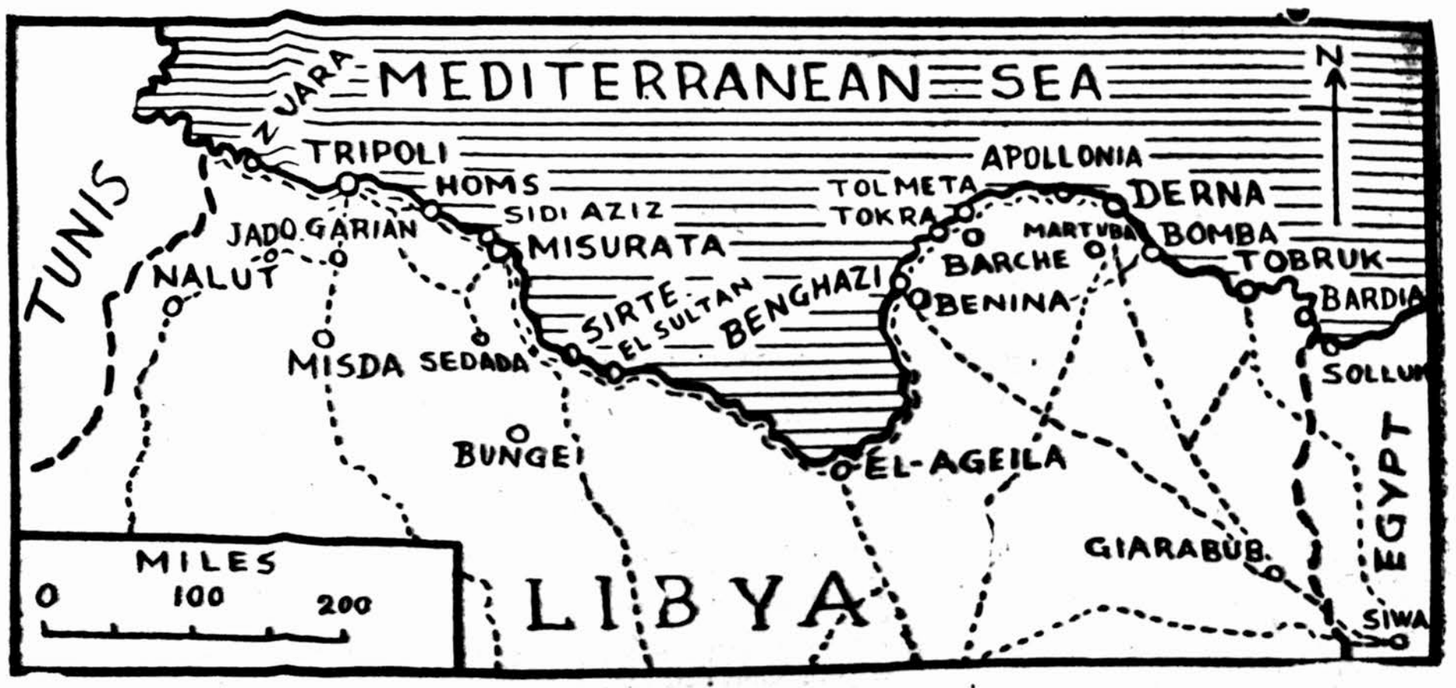
CAFE DE PARIS HIT BY BOMB

LONDON, April 5.

It is now disclosed that the Cafe de Paris, one of London's most fashionable and most expensive restaurants, was hit by a bomb during a recent air raid. When the bomb fell, the restaurant was filled with diners and dancers. The bomb fell just as the dancers were returning to their table at the conclusion of a number by Ken Johnson and his West Indian band.

The bomb exploded with a terrific report on the balcony immediately above the orchestra. The staircase and balcony were wrecked. Johnson and most of his band and the famous restaurateur Martin Poulson were killed. Many diners were dazed by the blast, while some were killed. Cabaret girls making last minute preparations before their floor show escaped miraculously. Help came immediately after the explosion, and many diners, members of the Orchestra and of the staff were taken across the road to a hotel where they were cared for.

Nurses and doctors arrived both in ambulances and by taxi. Helped by uninjured diners at the cafe, they rendered first aid to those needing it. It is reported that particularly good work was done by some Canadian soldiers and by a young Dutchman, a member of the fleet air arm.—Reuter.



ON LIBYAN FRONT

Italo-German Advance Held

ENEMY TROOPS AND TRANSPORT IN W. CYRENAICA BOMBED

Invaluable Work Done By R. A. F. In Eritrea And Abyssinia

CAIRO, April 5.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED HERE THAT AN ITALO-GERMAN ADVANCE TO THE EAST FROM BENGHAZI HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY HELD AND THE SITUATION IS WELL IN HAND.

Heavy air bombings of enemy troops and motor transport in Western Cyrenaica in the regions of Msus and Jedabya as well as on the road from Ras Lanuf are a feature of the R. A. F. Middle East "communique", which reports that during the fighting, Australian fighters shot down three Messerschmitt 110, and three Junkers 88, were shot down and damaged, others severely, which probably failed to return to their base. The Australian Squadron suffered no casualties.

TRIPOLI RAIDED

On the night of April 3/4, heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force raided Tripoli, causing a fire visible for several miles, and a number of explosions occurred north-east of the Governor's offices.

In Eritrea and Abyssinia, the R. A. F. and the South African Air Force continued effective support to our troops. The Methara station east of Addis Ababa was bombed and Machinegunned and also a motor transport near Awash. When Diredawa aerodrome was occupied, 12 planes were found in a damaged condition and six others were destroyed by fire, not including aircraft shot down over Direwada and old fuselages were discovered in the hangar.

In Crete enemy aircraft raided Heraklion aerodrome, yesterday Friday, but there were no casualties and very little damage was caused. One C. R. 42 plane was shot down. All our aircraft returned safely, stated the R. A. F. "communique".—Reuter.

LESSON OF EVACUATION OF BENGHAZI

LONDON, April 5.

Newspapers without attempting to minimise the fact that the fall of Benghazi is a setback and a disappointment to the British public unite in declaring that there is no cause for alarm. Comment may be summed up in the slogan "Trust Wavell". The press is of the opinion that when the clash comes on a battle-ground of General Wavell's choosing, a hard blow will be struck at the Axis.

The "Times" says that the news of the abandonment of Benghazi has created disagreeable surprise though the public is fully confident that the decision taken by the Commander-in-Chief was correct and strong-minded.

The "Daily Telegraph" points out that not territory but the armed strength of the enemy is the objective in war. General Wavell has destroyed the Italian army and its equipment. His judgment has written splendid pages in the history of war. The German African Corps provides him with fresh material.

The "Daily Mail" states that the setback has given us a jolt. It should do us good. Complacency is the besetting sin of the British people. If Benghazi shakes us out of it, the lesson may prove cheap.

The loss is a reminder that Germany, the real enemy, is unbeaten on land. It is refreshing thought that for the first time in this war we are fighting the Germans on enemy territory and the Germans are none too well placed. They may yet bitterly regret they ever undertook this expedition.—Reuter.

MATSUOKA LEAVES FOR HOME, VIA MOSCOW

BERLIN, April 5.

Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, had a final conversation with Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, to-day, prior to his departure Home, via Moscow.

According to the Domei Agency, Mr. Matsuoka is reported to have declared that his visit to Berlin and Rome had definitely cleared up the policy of the Tripartite Pact. He is also reported to have added that the result of his visit had been of great advantage to Japan.—Reuter.

ON ABYSSINIAN FRONT

S. African Troops Cross Awash River

Bridgehead Established

CAIRO, April 5.

South African troops advancing from Diredawa have crossed the Awash River, about 90 miles from Addis Ababa.

BRIDGEHEAD OVER AWASH.

NAIROBI—South African troops have established a bridgehead over the River Awash despite the fact that the Italians had demolished the road and railway bridges. British patrols continue in the face of opposition by artillery and machinegun fire. The River Awash runs through a steep gorge, and it forms a formidable natural obstacle. Asba Littorio was occupied on Wednesday.

CAPTURES UP TO WEDNESDAY.

KHARTOUM—Four thousand Italians and 600 native troops have been captured by British and Imperial troops in Asmara area up to Wednesday. Many other prisoners have been rounded up by the British force which occupied Adowa in Abyssinia. Large quantities of war material have also been captured.—Reuter.

BR. ADVANCE FROM ASMARA CONTINUES

Italian Infantry Battalion Captured

LONDON, April 5.

In Eritrea, the British advance from Asmara is continuing and advance elements are already south of Adowa near which place a battalion of Italian infantry were surprised and captured. The total number of prisoners captured at Asmara now amounts to nearly 5,000, of which 4,000 are Italians. Railway engines and rollingstock and quantities of military material have also been taken.

British troops have secured an important defensive position on Awash River in Abyssinia, following a sharp engagement with the enemy. In all other sectors the British advance is proceeding satisfactorily. The South African forces have captured a number of prisoners including a Brigade Commander.—Reuter.

"Glimpses Of East" Banned

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The Central Government, states a Press Note, have issued an order under Rule 40 of the Defence of India Rules prohibiting the sale or distribution of a book entitled "Glimpses of the East" 1940-41 edition, the official guide of the Nippon Yusen Kaisya Line, and forefeiting copies of the book on the ground that it contains an article regarding Germany the intention of which is to influence the conduct or attitude of the public in a manner likely to be prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of the war.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 9, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 6, 1360
Parsi: Avan 4, 1310
Hightide: 6-04, 19-28
Lowtide: 1-08, 12-33
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

MONDAY, April 7

Corporation meeting at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

Islamic Research Association, Eighth Annual General Meeting in the rooms of B. B. E. A. S., Town Hall, at 6 p.m. Open to members and friends.

Flag Hoisting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a flag hoisting ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at Chowpatty. Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia, Leader of the Municipal Congress Party will unfurl the National Flag. All are kindly requested to attend.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ—Under the auspices of the Samaj, Shri Rama Jayanti Utsav will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir. Speeches will be given by Pandits Dhirajlalji and Tejpal Singhji about 'The life of Sri Rama.'

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM—Lecture on "Serpent Power (Kundalini Shakti)" Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will deliver the lecture to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Ramtirth Yogashram, 448 Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

ADARSH BAL MANDIR, KHAR—The annual celebrations of the Adarsh Bal Mandir, Khar, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar will preside.

HINDU MILITARISATION MANDAL—Members of the Working Committee will meet to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in Dadar Hindu Sabha Office to consider further propaganda work.

KALYAN SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Under the auspices of the Association, Sri Rama Navami festival will be celebrated commencing from 6th instant in Association Hall, Haniff Mansions (old Ganesh Building), Kalyan.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ—In connection with the Sri Rama Navami Utsav conducted by the Asthika Samaj in their own building at King's Circle, Matunga, elaborate arrangements have been made this year to feed 2,000 poor people to-day (Ram Navami Day) between 12 noon and 3 p.m

BOMBAY MALAYALEE SAMAJAM—An ordinary general meeting of the above Samaj (Parel) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the R. M. B. High School, near Kamgar Maidan, Parel The opening ceremony of the Free Night School for adults will also be performed at the same time.

BOMBAY WELFARE SOCIETY—An ordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Welfare Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of its Vice President. Mr. Shah, Bombay 4.

NEW PHYSICAL CULTURE HOME—The annual social gathering and the annual sports of Prof. V. R. Talvalkar's "New Physical Culture Home", Chowpatty, will be held to-day (Sunday) from 4-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Solicitor K. H. Goregaonkar, Municipal Corporator, Bombay, when the exhibition of physical feats and prize distribution ceremony will take place.

BAI BACHUBAI SETH KANJI KARSONDAS DISPENSARY—At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of March 1941 was 1,177 consisting of 650 women and 527 children, the daily average attendance of patients being 61.

KANNADA SABHA, DADAR—The first general body meeting of the Sabha will be held at 'Udyam', the Municipal Marathi Girls' School, Shivaji Park, Dadar at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY NORTH MARATHA SANGH—The annual meeting of the above Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the premises of the King George English School, Dadar.

FORT STUDENT UNION (SPINNING CLUB)—The Fort Student Union (Spinning Club) has arranged the following programme to celebrate the first day of the National Week to-day (Sunday).

(1) 8 a.m. (S.T.) Flag Salutation combined with 'A' Ward Congress Committee at the Union's Office. Mr. Ansari M. E. will hoist the flag

(2) 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. All the members will spin together.

(3) 8 p.m. Mr. Pragji M. Joshi, the general organiser will give lecture on "National Week"

During the day time members will sell the National Flags.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Dodge City". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Buck Privates". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Dulcy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Ask a Policeman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Road Show". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dnyaneshwar". Time as usual.
APOLLO—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"The Way of All Flesh". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.

Reception To Mr. Khandekar

A public meeting in honour of Mr. V. S. Khandekar, President-elect of the Silver Jubilee Session of the Maharashtra Literary Conference to be held at Sholapur during the Easter holidays will be held at Phadke Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Marathi Sahitya Sangh and among the speakers will be Mr. V. B. Ambekar, Mr. A. A. Kanekar and Mr. P. V. Gadgil. Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar will take the chair.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA—The Bombay Kannada Sangha, Matunga, will celebrate Sri Rama Navami in the premises of the Sangha at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

SCREENING OF HEAD LIGHTS—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has advised motorists to see that the brown paper used for screening head lights is replaced from time to time so as to comply with the lighting restriction orders.

EPIC SOCIETY OF INDIA, BOMBAY—The Epic Society of India, Bombay, will celebrate Sri Rama Navami to-day (Sunday) in the Mysore Association Hall at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). Mr. B. Venkatappiah, Deputy Financial Secretary to the Government of Bombay, will preside. A notable feature of the celebration will be recitations from Ramayana in a number of languages.

VETERINARY AID IN COOCH BEHAR—It is proposed to extend the system of Veterinary aid for the relief of cattle into the rural tracts shortly and with this and in view, it is likely that a few rural Veterinary Dispensaries will be opened in the mofussil areas of the State in 1941-42. At present there is a State Veterinary Dispensary at Cooch Behar and there is always a Veterinary Assistant touring in the mofussil areas and rendering aid wherever it might be necessary. It is now found desirable that regular dispensaries for Veterinary aid should be opened in mofussil areas also.

BAJI PRABHU PATHAK, DADAR—The prize distribution to the successful candidates of the Sports competitions held under the auspices of Baji Prabhu Pathak, Dadar, will be held under the presidentship of Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Kt., J.P. to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in C. K. P. Dnyati Griha, Ram-Maruti Road, Dadar, Bombay.

MUSLIM LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING—A public meeting of the Muslim Ladies will be held on Monday, the 7th instant at Dongri, "Iqbalabad", Conference Pandal at 5 o'clock in the evening when support of the Muslim women to the Session of the Provincial Muslim League Conference will be given. Prominent ladies from all over India will attend and deliver speeches supporting the Conference.

EXHIBITION AT THE CONFERENCE PANDAL—The exhibition at the Conference Pandal is open for Ladies from 3 to 6 p.m. in the evening and after this it is open to the public. The exhibition is open from 3rd to 10th instant.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE TREASURER—The Managing Council of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee at its last meeting elected Sjt. M. Madhavan, under the existing circumstances, as the Hon. Treasurer of the Committee, in addition to his being the Jt. Hon. Secretary.

TO-DAY'S CHOWPATTY MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee and the Bombay Students' Union, a public meeting will be held to observe the National Week at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Chowpatty, under the presidentship of Sjt. Abidali Jaferbhai. The following persons will speak at the time: (1) Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, (2) Sjt. M. L. Shah, (3) Sjt. Laloo Shah, (4) Sjt. P. R. Lele and (5) Smt. Alva.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

Will Arrive In City To-day

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Muslim League Conference writes:—

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, President elect of the Fourth Session of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). All Muslim Association and Societies are invited to participate in according him a grand welcome Reception. Those who wish to join in giving him a warm welcome Reception are requested to first place their names at the Provincial League Office at the above address soon for the proper arrangements to be made for the Reception

Administration Of Motor Vehicles Act

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The subject of the administration of the Motor Vehicles Acts and the rules framed under them which is now dealt with in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat will be dealt with in the Home Department with effect from April 15, 1941.

Navjote Ceremony

A large number of prominent citizens of Bombay, attended a pretty society function at Allbless Baug, on Saturday evening, at a reception held in celebration of the Navjote ceremony of Master Adi, son of Dr. and Mrs. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji and grandson of Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji. The guests, including many doctors and Corporators after exchanging greetings with the Cursetjis and partaking of sumptuous dinner departed at late hour.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALABHAVAN—On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly concert in Indian music to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel. Prof. Yeshvantrao, Sangeet Kesari, will sing Tarana songs.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, (LADIES SECTION), MATUNGA—Rama Navami celebrations come off to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. Music will be rendered at 6 p.m. by Srimathi Chennamma of Mysore.

SATYASHODHAK SAMAJ, BOMBAY—Under the auspices of Bombay Satyashodhak Samaj, Prof. R. D. Karve will lecture on "What is truth?" to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Savta Mali Hall" Byculla, when Mr. B. V. Jadhav will preside.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA—A meeting of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Prabhuram Ayurvedic College under the presidentship of Pranacharya Dr. Popat Prabhuram at Cathedral Street to consider the Bombay Governments' Medical Budget.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS—A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. T. K. Veer.

SHRI OLPAD MOTALA KELAVNI FUND—The Silver Jubilee of Shri Olpad Motala Kelavni Fund (Bombay) will be celebrated in the hall of Anand Bhuvan, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday Rama Navami). Acharya Shri Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, the chief guest of honour, will deliver his speech specially prepared for the occasion and Mr. Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala will preside.

RAJADHYAKSHA G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY—The 17th annual general meeting of the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha G. S. B. Foreign Education Society will be held at "Anand Kanan", Harvey Road, Chowpatty, Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ—The Sri Rama Navami Utsavam will be celebrated from to-day to 14th April and in this connection, there will be Hari Katha Kalakshepam on "Paduka Pattabhishekam" by Mr. Annaswami Bhagavathar of Tiruvadi to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

Watchman Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following telegraphic information received from the Jallundar Police, the Gamdevi Police, Bombay, arrested Dharam Singh Dalip Singh, a watchman of a building at Malabar Hill, yesterday

It was stated that Dharam Singh was wanted by the Punjab Police in connection with Thana Sardar dacoity case in Jallundar District.

A telegram has been sent to Jallundar and pending the arrival of the Police from there with proper identification of the suspect, Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Police Court ordered the accused to be released on bail, to-day.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The annual celebrations of the Adarsh Bal Mandir, of Khar, is to be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

The celebrations consist of a lengthy programme which promises to be interesting and entertaining. From what one has witnessed in the past years, I am sure, a very crowded audience ought to be present. The principals of this Mandir, Dhanuben Upadhyaya and Seth Prabhubhai Upadhyaya are sparing no pains for the success of this function. The function will be presided over by Kaka Saheb Kalelkar.

Facilities For History Research Students

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the continuance of the arrangement allowing facilities to genuine research students of history for inspecting records in the Alienation Office, Poona, as a permanent measure.

Film Producers' New President

At a meeting of the Indian Motion Pictures Producers' Association, held at the Association's Office on Thursday evening, Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall, General Manager of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., was elected President for the ensuing year.

Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall is Vice-President of the Motion Picture Society of India, and member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors and of the Film Advisory Board.

4 FOURTH GREAT WEEK

SWEET SHANTA

TARUN PICTURES' SECOND SOCIAL

Hublikar Serves You The Feast of Music

IN

PRABHAT

WITH JAIRAJ, VATSALA KUMTHEKAR, KALYANI, MIRZA MUSHARAF

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
SAT., SUN., at 1-30 p.m.

★ All-India Grand-Gala-Premiere on Thursday 10th April,

A POETIC PICTURE

Of a Poet & his POEMS!

NEW THEATRES' Newest Screen-Vehicle!

LAGAN

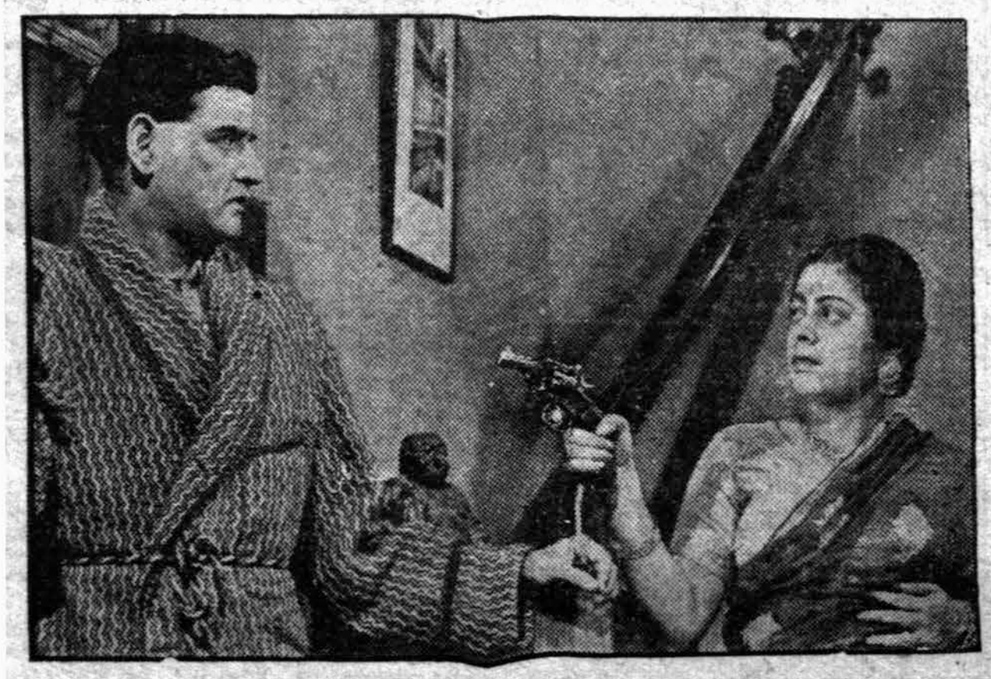
Co-starring SAIGAL, KANAN, Nawab, Nemo, & Jagdeesh.

Direction: NITIN BOSE

From Thursday 10th at

MINERVA

RELEASE OF 'KHAZANCHI' AND 'UMMEED'



Saigal and Kananbala in 'Lagan' coming to Minerva next Thursday.

Baburao Pendharkar and Lalita Pawar in Navyug's 'Amrit' coming shortly.

Roxy Breaks Record

"Naya Sansar" Scores Heavily

Two new pictures were released on Saturday. Pancholi Pictures' 'Khajanchi' at Krishna and Ranjit's 'Ummeed' at Royal Opera House. Both had good gatherings. 'Khajanchi' with its Punjabee songs tunes is expected to catch popular fancy. 'Ummeed' has starred Ishwarlal and Prabha and that will go a long way in attracting audiences at Opera House.

'Naya Sansar' is one week old but it easily is the chief attraction. I understood, perfectly reliably yesterday that it has crossed over Rs. 15,000; Rs. 15,058 to be accurate on Saturday morning.

This is a record for Roxy which is the largest theatre showing Indian films in Bombay. One need not be surprised if it turns out to be an all time record for Indian Talkies

Roxy has afforded some new facilities to its patrons. The system of reserving numbered seats in advance has made a visit to Roxy a pleasure. For the present, seats worth 14 as. and above are reserved and with the co-operation of the public it is intended to extend the system to nine-anna seats also.

'Padosi', 'Punarmilan', 'Prabhat' 'Gharjavai' are all doing well. 'Punarmilan' is well on its way to its Silver Jubilee at Majestic while the current week is a Jubilee week for 'Dnyaneshwar' at Plaza.

Among the English pictures, one comes across all comedies during this week. 'I Married a Nazi' at Broadway and 'The Way of All Flesh' at Palace, both in their second run are pictures worth seeing.

Mr. Dalsukh M. Pancholi Producer of 'Khazanchi'.

Mr. Sadubhau Bhopatkar of the Plaza Talkies where 'Dnyaneshwar' is celebrating its Silver Jubilee Week.

Lady Temple distributing prizes to the winners at the Amateur Night at Green's on Wednesday on behalf of the Central Movie Casting Bureau.

'Amrit' Coming Very Soon

Navyug's Progressive Film Story By V. S. Khandekar

The western coast land, south of Bombay, is famous as the land of palm-groves and attracted by its beauty thousands of tourists from all parts of India visit it to admire the Nature. It is this land of palm-groves that provides a very fascinating setting to the forthcoming Navyug picture 'Amrit' which is almost complete and will be soon released in Bombay. Since Pandurang Naik, who comes from the very land of palm-groves and whose wizardy in photography has earned for him an eminent position as a cinematographer, was entrusted with this job of finding appropriate locale and filming it, one has every reason to believe that 'Amrit' will bring to screen all the scenic grandeur of the land of palm—groves. For that reason alone Amrit' will be worth seeing.

But, lest any one may jump to the conclusion that this background however fascinating it may be, might have no purport in the story it should be borne in mind that the palm groves provide the motivating force of the story which portrays the life of the people, who live amongst them. To these people palm groves are not merely the objects of delight; to them palm groves are the very source of livelihood. No doubt, to palm groves few of them owe their prosperity but most of them their poverty. It is this conflict arising out of the proprietorship of palm groves and their utility that form the main thread of the drama in "Amrit". V. S. Khandekar, its author is reported to have made out of it not only an engrossing story but a purposeful, progressive story with a universal appeal.

To bring this story on the screen Winayak, the producer director has assembled a formidable cast of accomplished artistes, including Baburao Pendharkar, Lalita Pawar, Winayak, Meenaxee, Master Vithal, Salvi, Damuanna Malvankar and a new child discovery Baby Devi.

It is good news that "Amrit" has been produced both in Hindi and Marathi; for now the whole of India will be able to appreciate the contribution of "Navyug" to the advance of the motion picture in this country.

ENCOURAGING HIDDEN TALENT

Sir Richard Temple's Tribute To New Institution

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., presided at the Amateur Night at the Green's on Wednesday. Lady Temple distributed prizes to the winners on behalf of the Central Movie Casting Bureau, this being the second occasion when such awards were made by it.

On behalf of the Bureau, it was stated by, one of its executives, that its main object was to look after the future of the Artist. Within hardly two months of its inception, it had already received encouraging support from the management of some leading Film-Studios, the All-India Radio, the Taj and Green's, who have promised to recruit suitable applicants recommended by it for their casting requirements.

There is an abundance of hidden Talent-promising Artists of every description, Actors, Singers, Dancers, and others—waiting to be discovered and exploited for the services of Art and Entertainments. The Bureau has a well organised system of spotting them out, recording their individual qualifications and putting them into touch with those in search of fresh talent. This is the first enterprize of its kind on the lines of some of the leading Institutions in Europe and America.

"The Central Movie Casting Bureau", Sir Richard Temple hoped, "would be able to render useful service to budding Artists as well as to Film-Studios, Radio Stations, Theatre, and other places of Entertainment", and he appeal to all concerned to extend to it their fullest support and co-operation.

'Lagan' Coming On Thursday

New Theatres' Film Starring Saigal

New Theatres' 'Lagan' coming this Thursday to Minerva is a Nitin Bose production. He has also worked as cinematographer to produce this film. Saigal and Kananbala have been given principal roles in the film.

It is said to present a poet with all his eccentricities and a girl who sings his songs. She gets all the applause and he gets nothing. One day he disappears and the girl also loses all charm for the songs. Later the two souls unite again.

This story gives splendid opportunity to Nitin Bose to use his undoubted talents to the best purpose.

Besides Saigal and Kananbala, there are Nawab, Jagadeesh, Nemo and Kapoor, R. C. Boral is the musical director. This combination promises a fine film from New Theatres.

Mr. Vishnu Kumar, Director 'Prabhat' at Imperial.

Seraphim Pictures

Seraphim Cinetone's Offices are bristling with activities for the final selections for both the versions of "Khadeshtak" as "Souda" in Hindi and "Opavar Vadhu" in Marathi. Both the casts are now practically complete, and Aloka, Pratab, Sheik Tufail, Mahesh Kaul will lead in the Hindi version while Sindhu Gadgil, and Badhe Brothers will lead in the Marathi version.

A Few Glimpses Of Our Vice-Chancellor

(Continued from Page 7)

system of appointing examiners.

It is my ambition to see the Department of Chemical Technology housed in the University's own buildings and to have the Department of Mathematics and Psychology established. I should like also to see the fruition of my scheme for University Extension courses which I placed before the University authorities long before I became Vice-Chancellor. I am also anxious to see certain alterations carried out in the system of conducting examinations so as to ensure purity and accuracy so far as is humanly possible. It is also my ambition to have the work of the University in certain sphere decentralised so as to minimise the disadvantages of red tape and leave more freedom to certain University authorities and heads of Departments and give more time to them and the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar to think of important developments and to chalk out new lines of progress.

Matriculation Examination

"What is the final decision of the University now as regards the Matriculation examination being held twice a year?"

The Senate and the Syndicate were divided in their opinions on that question. The Syndicate turned down the proposal, but the Senate insisted on reconsideration of the question. The Academic Council which is an expert Committee of the Syndicate also expressed itself against the proposal. The Chancellor of the University, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, therefore, decided to maintain the "status quo".

"What about the School Final Examination being started again?"

"A Committee is at present considering the question and I expect that the School Final Examination will be started again. The Matriculation will be a preparatory for University education, while the School Final would be for those who will take up jobs in offices and start in life early".

Military Training

The Senate is also considering certain proposals for the military training in Colleges. Can you tell me something about it?

"The Committee's work is going on. Recently I went to Poona and saw some Military officials in that connection. Arrangements for training will have to be made in Poona only. Undergraduates from any College affiliated to this University will have the option to go to Poona for a period of at least three months. The University will arrange for the necessary concessions as regards completing terms, etc. Of late, the attitude of the Government of India towards military training of Indians, which was unsympathetic in the past, has changed considerably. They have recognised the importance of more rapid Indianisation of the Army in India. Taking this as an opportune time to introduce military training in the University course, the University of Bombay has decided to institute a department of military studies and to appoint a Director and Reader in that Department. The scheme of the Department has been drawn up closely on the lines of the Department run by the University of London. It is expected that the Army authorities would help and co-operate with the University to make this Department a success.

"You have worked for such a long time in so many important and responsible positions in this city. Can you say something, in the light of your experience about the aspirations and capacities of the people of this city?"

Growth Of Democracy

"When I joined the Municipality I was amazed to find the population, including the educated classes, absolutely apathetic and inert. There was scarcely any enthusiasm in exercising the franchise. Barely thirty per cent. of voters registered their votes. It was a landlord Corporation. The franchise was limited to only property-owners. About 500 landlords owned more than half of the Bombay island. It was a misnomer to call the Councillors City fathers, when they were returned only by a few landlords, graduates and Justices of the Peace. In 1905 the late Mr. Joseph Baptista attempted to extend the franchise to those who paid Rs. 25 as rent. Even this proposal failed to evoke enthusiasm among the rent-payers. The question became a live one only when Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was defeated in the election by J.P.'s There was an election suit and Pherozeshah was re-elected. One must admit that the uncrowned King of Bombay ruled like Caesar in those days and Caesarism is incompatible with the growth of democracy. Later came the Montford Reforms and the Municipal Constitution was made somewhat democratic. Rent-payers got effective representation and men like Vithalbhai Patel, Jamnadas Mehta and K. F. Nariman came in. There is no denying the fact that the advent of the representatives of the expanded electorate infused new life in our civic chamber."

Parties In Local Bodies

"Does party Government suit Municipal administration and ideals?"

"That is a very good question you have asked. Ordinarily there is no room for parties on political lines. Sir Pherozeshah never allowed Congress politics to be mixed up with civic affairs. If there are parties formed on different Municipal programmes, there could be no objection but cleavage on political grounds must be discouraged and on no account should any political party give a mandate to representatives within the Corporation to carry out its behests.

"Can you illustrate what you mean."?

"Well, take, for instance, the present Congress Party in the Corporation. Not only did it do everything on party lines but it also allowed leaders of the Congress outside the Corporation to influence its decisions in regard to questions of policy, appointments, etc. It was said that even though several Congress members were against sanctioning a very large sum of money for the Children's Home at Chembur, they had to vote for it because there was a mandate from the Congress leaders. I am not suggesting that the Children's Home did not deserve support. In fact I am the founder of the Society for the protection of Children jointly with Sir John Wardlaw Milne. The Children's Aid Society may be regarded as the child of that Society. I have always pleaded for liberal grants for such social organisations. I am only against the methods employed in getting the money voted."

Rich Public Life

Mr. Masani is not only interested in social work but he is also connected with such literary and research institutions as the Cama Oriental Research Institute, Anthropological Society, Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Sukhadwala Trust Free Libraries, Parsi Girls' School Association and several others. His Municipal administration was upright, strict and singularly free from communal bias. He retired ten years earlier than he was due to retire and intended to devote his time to writing or work in the legislatures. But he was prevailed upon to join and strengthen the Central Bank of India. He then acted as Secretary to the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee and thereafter as joint Secretary to the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee. He is now Vice-President of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India. Thus he leads a rich public life and is a great ornament of this city. I left his abode as a much more informed and wiser man after a nearly three hours' most pleasant and most instructive talk.

NOTHING NEW IN SITUATION

Congress Position Made Clear By Gandhiji, Says Rajendra Babu

MADRAS, April 5.

There was no possibility now or in the immediate future of a mass movement being launched by the Congress, said Dr. Prasad, in reply to a question by newspapermen on his arrival here.

Asked about Mr. Amery's latest reference to India in the Commons, Dr. Prasad said that there was nothing new or sensational in it for the Congress to comment upon.

Referring to the Bombay Leaders Conference, Dr. Prasad said that it did not draw the Congress attention either. The position of the Congress had been made clear by Mahatma Gandhi in his letter to the "Times of India" and in his other statements and there was hardly anything for him to add to the same.—A. P.

NEW DELHI.—It is announced that Sir Alan Lloyd is confirmed as Secretary, Commerce Department.—A.P.

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Generally an artist when asked to submit an illustration for printing, first makes the sketch in pencil and then inks it out for a block to be prepared. The pencilled drawing is then erased out.

The artist who was asked to draw certain illustrations for the competition was somewhat careless in retracing them in ink with the result that some portions of the illustrations have not been reproduced in the printing.

In each of the illustrations A,B,C .... some part or portion has not come out. These defects or omissions are given in the series numbered 1,2,3, ... but they are not reproduced in the original size or position. You have to find out the missing part for each of the illustrations A,B,C ....

For example illustration "H" is that of a bird but a part of its wing is missing. That part is shown in No. "8" but it is in a different position and also much larger in size than the missing part in the picture. We therefore enter No. 8 against illustration "H" in the picture. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon entering only one number against each illustration and submit as many entries as you like together with the entrance fee of annas 8 for each coupon before 16th April, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

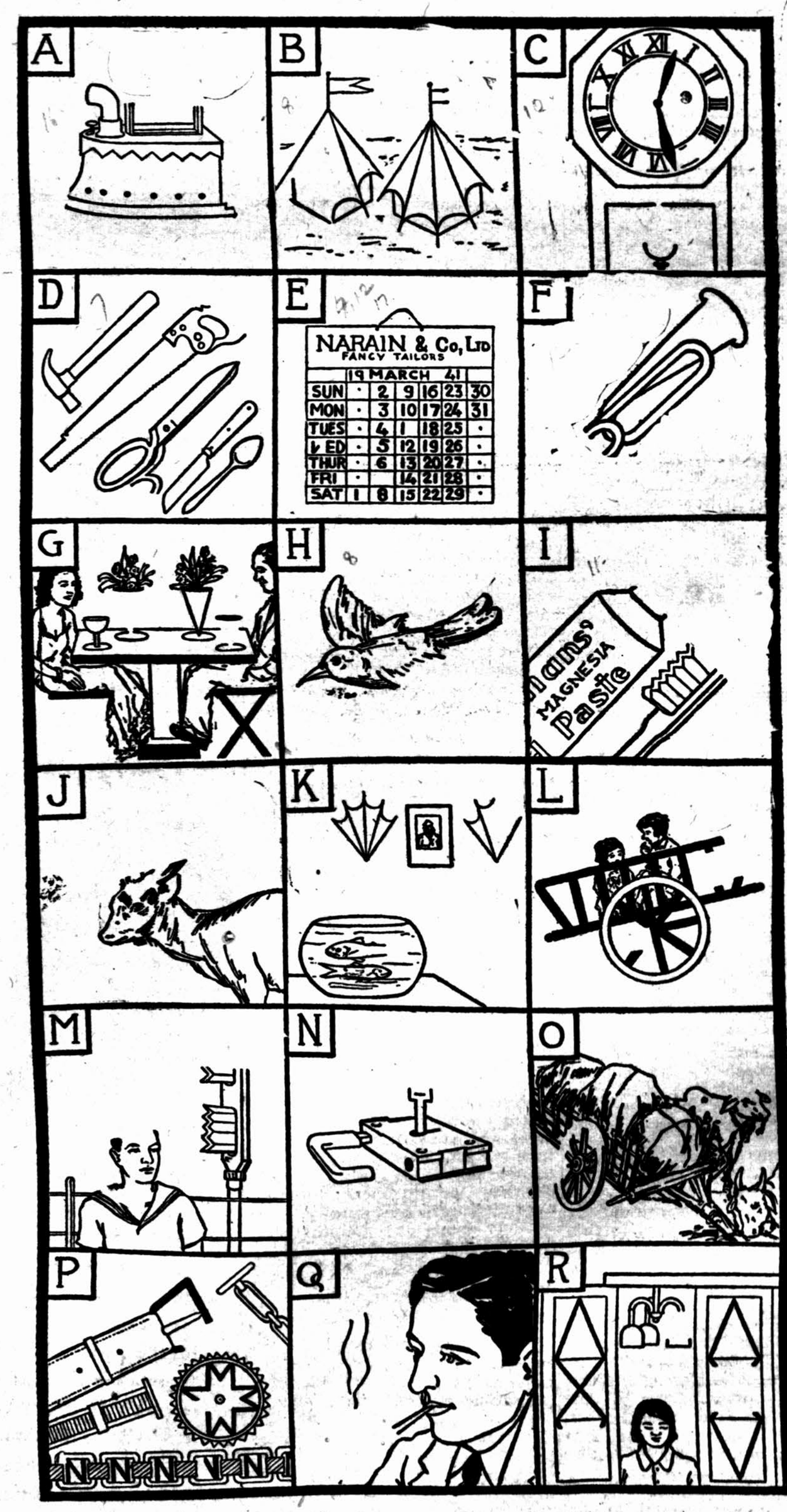
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 16th April, 1941. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



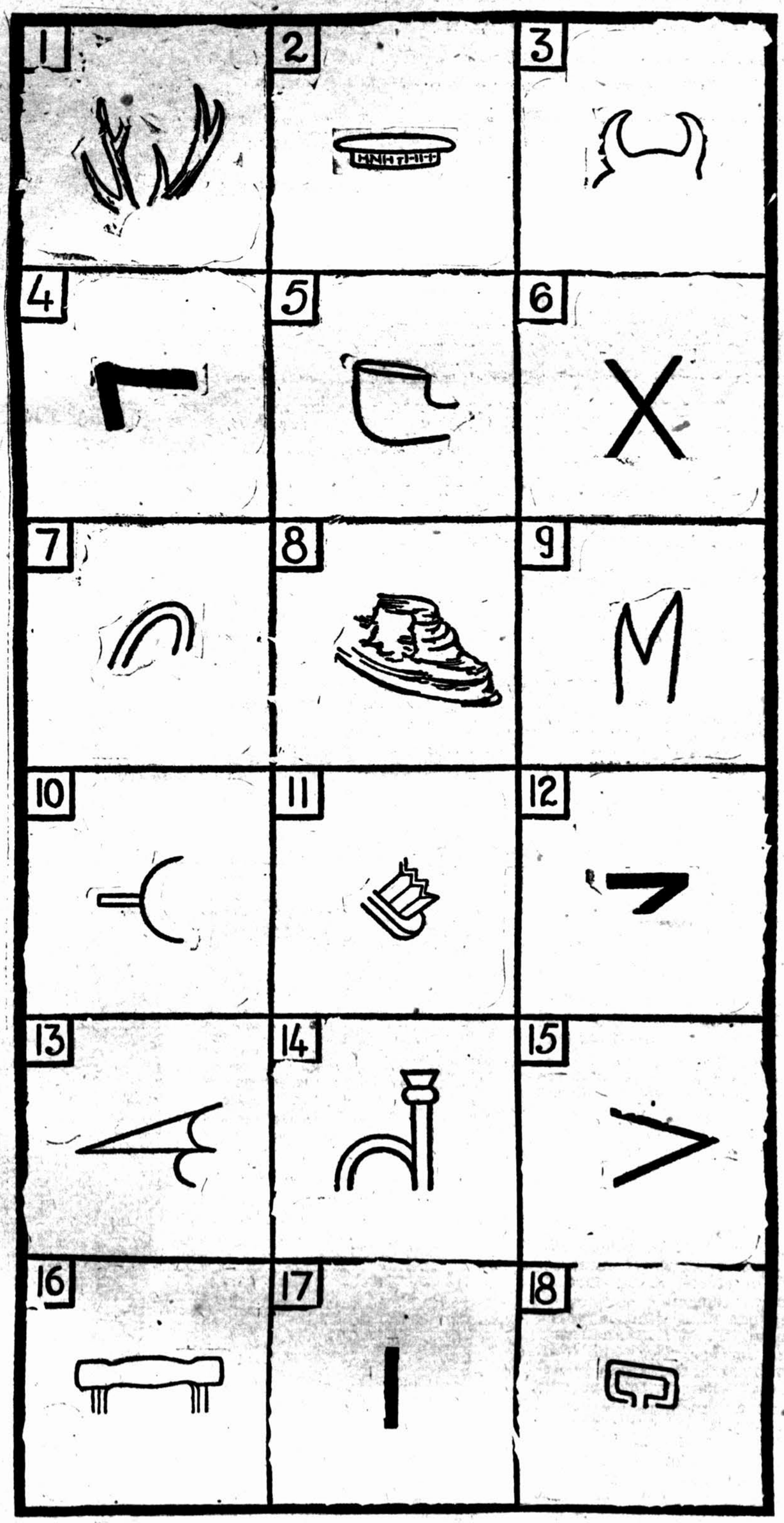
CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

16TH APRIL, 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 31)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Omissions Competition.

6/4/41.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Passing Show

By
D. F. KARAKA

There is in this city no dearth of columnists. Like armament production they have shot up in output after the war. There are various kinds of columnists--the dangerous and dashing kind, the soft and mildly humorous, the facetious, the one that performs over a cup of tea after having failed to perform over a chota peg and the one that flitters on the fringe of society in an abortive effort to debrett the bird. It is, therefore, with a certain diffidence that I come to the world of columnism with the Passing Show. I almost feel timid in the overpowering presence of these various ladies and gentlemen with the poisoned pen

"Dim"

First and foremost there is my friend "Dim" of the "Bombay Chronicle." Not many people know him the way I do. Some say he used to be a reporter on the old "Gup Sup" and later wrote the editorials of the "Jame-Jamshed", but the idiom is quite differen and I think the "Jame" writes much more correct English Others have told me that this "Half Column" is really a Fifth Column working for the destruction of society with the capital "S" and that it is part of a movement to sabotage the future of Bombay Knights, whose discretions and indiscretions are constantly within his daily purview Others, again, believe that his real motive is to foster the literacy drive among the "bourgeoise masses" and help to uplift the Gentleman from dash-dash Road and the Foreign Gentleman with a left-hand drive car. Education, however, is more needed by the real masses and in any case if that was "Dim's" idea he is wasting his time.

"Autolycus" And Kay Austin

Next comes "Autolycus" of the "Illustrated Weekly." This is not a 'civis Romanus' but a decent fellow from the "Times of India." In fact some say he is the best thing that has happened to the paper since a certain contemporary left it to join the Liaison Army. "Autolycus" can, however, write lighter stuff, only his style is a bit cramped out here since Mr. Amery's foolhardy decision to convert the Indian jails into a caravanserai for National leaders. They say that one day he will actually break out in (journalistic) spots and write a Heigh-di-ho column for the Journal of Anglo-India. Which reminds me that Kay Austin was, and still is, the only readable "white" woman that has ever come to India. What's happened to Kay and why doesn't some one induce her to write a column every week on "Bum Sahibs"? I'd keep the cuttings for my children to read if she wrote that.

Another Kay

Of a different type is little Kay of the "Sporting Times." She usually writes about fashions, a sphere in which I cannot possibly dabble. Some think this column is really written by a burly visitor from the Oubangeesharee, but Mr. Frank Collins, the proprietor of the "Sporting Times" has authentically denied the rumour. Others wonder whether it is, perhaps, one of the English nobility, evacuee wives as they are called, amusing herself with her tongue in her cheek. I really wouldn't know. Besides all such information is always a well-guarded secret and you and I laymen have no access to that kind of information. One day I discovered, however, that a certain Madame Ukon, on her way to Singapore rang up Frank regarding this Fashion Page. But dear Madame Ukon turned out to be a fake like the Countess de Tuonine and closely related to her. Which all goes to prove that this columnism is a mysterious business and no one really knows anything about anybody.

"Busy Bee"

This much I do know that Mr A. F. S. Talyarkhan is not the "Busy Bee" of the "Onlooker." In fact, dear little "Busy Bee" should change her pseudonym into "Not-so-busy-body". If you watch her column closely you will find that she really never goes anywhere worth while accept to the most public of public functions, never writes beyond the circle of Judges' wives and when she does gets mixed up with titles and pet-names generally reveals herself to be an adolescent in "s"ociety instead of being the hard-boiled social success which such a correspondent is meant to be. In fact, the more I see of the paper in which she appears, the more convinced I am, that it should be called, not the Onlooker, but "Small Fry."

Odds And Ends

There are numerous other odds and ends in the world of columnists. When the old Colonel disappeared from the "Sunday Standard" we knew that St. George's Hospital would get a breather. His successor "Rambler" strikes a happy note and though he hardly lives up to what is expected of him by the "Sunday Standard" readers, I am beginning to think he is really producing journalism for that paper. There is only one fear I have about "Rambler" and it is that like all his predecessors he is constantly in danger of going on long leave and for a much-earned rest—to ambiguous destinations from which his predecessors have never returned. We, therefore, hope that "Rambler" never overworks to the extent of being responsible for his own extinction.

Etceteras

And, last but not the least, there are the whole host of columnists I have never read, which must be included in etceteras. In fact I really don't remember any other name or pen name that is worth mentioning. There is Chandu who writes for the "Madrasee" and Walter who writes for the "Goan Sporting Times." There is Douggie who writes for a film magazine and I think that's about all. If you are a columnist I have omitted to mention let me have your name and I'll give you a spot of publicity in my next issue. Better still send me a copy of your paper, so that I can see the sort of stuff you dish out.

Kindabashful

As I said—I come to this new world with diffidence. There are so many others in the field before me. Columnists who have shaken Empires (not the Cinema, mutt), columnists who have made and unmade Duchesses, columnists who have been the cause of palpitation to Lieutenant-Colonels, columnists whose ideals aim at making Colaba Causeway the Appian Way. I am afraid, all this is a trifle beyond me. I come from humbler stock. I like to mooch around and write about what I like. Sometimes you are likely to get an overdose of one fare or the other, but it's because I don't have the same chances as these people have had. Maybe I'll never get a chance to talk to a real live Duchess, so I won't be able to muddle her up with someone else. I only look forward to meeting mediocre people, such as mill magnates and hairdressers, dance teachers and directors of Joint Stock companies. I like those kind of people. At least they give you something to write about. Therefore, dear friends, be gentle—if you know what's good for you.

Spinning demonstration by boys at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibitio n.

Books Seized After Search

CUTTACK, April 5.

The office of students federation and the residential quarters of an office-bearer of the federation were searched by the local police, who are reported to have seized some books and letters.—A. P

DEATH OF KAIRA DISTRICT CORRESPONDENT

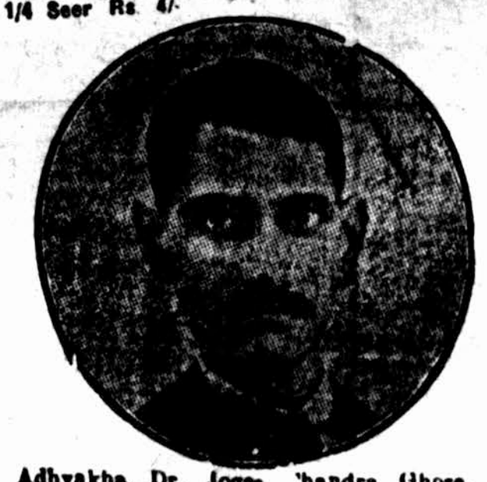
(From A Correspondent)

Narsanda, April 4.

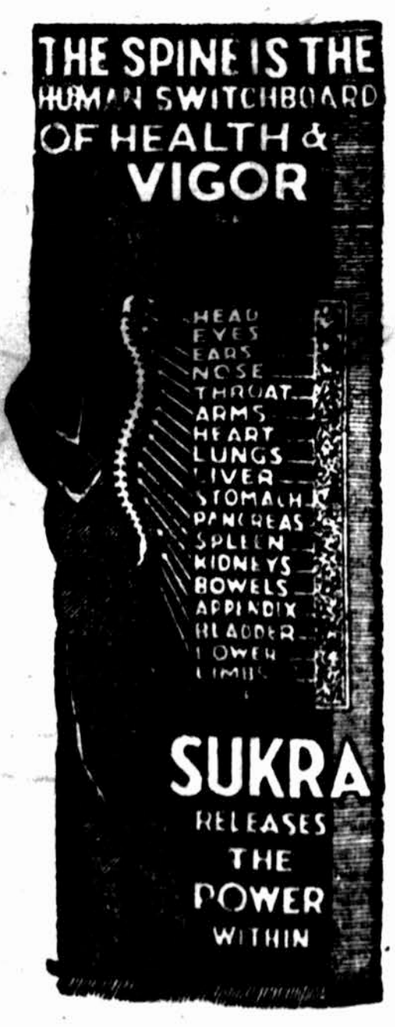
A well-known press reporter of Kaira District, Mr. Fulabhai A. Patel of Narsanda expired on 3rd instant. In him, the journalistic world of the district and the people of his native place Narsanda have lost an able worker.

Sukra-Sanjiban

India is no longer a country ruled by the strict principles of the ancient sages The observance of Brahmacharya which formed the basis of every Indian is long forgotten and the result is that the Indians have now become physical wrecks. We have now lost self-control for want of proper education and through ignorance of our ancient culture
We, therefore, request all suffering people to use SUKRA-SANJIBAN and know for themselves what marvel Ayurveda can do. This medicine alone can completely cure them and give them health, strength and vigour of youth.
1/4 Seer Rs. 4/-



Adhyaksha Dr. Jogesh Chandra Ghose, M.A., F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America), Ayurved Sastri Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College



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Tragedy On High Seas

Vivid Account Of Rescue From A Torpedoed Ship

James Bone, London Editor of the "Manchester Guardian" who was a passenger in the torpedoed liner writes in the "Manchester Guardian" of December 19, 1940:

To-day 140 passengers and crew of the liner Western Prince, torpedoed in the Atlantic on Saturday, were landed here from a steamer which came to the rescue. Her name cannot be given at present but it will always be remembered by the rescued so long as they live. Nothing could exceed the skill, resource, and complete hospitality which the captain, his officers, and crew gave to us.

The liner was torpedoed about six o'clock in the dark morning with strong seas running. Just before she plunged we heard two blasts on the whistle "That's the old man's last words—'Good-bye to you,'" said a sailor near me in lifeboat No. 3.

Six passengers and eleven of the crew are missing, including Captain John Reed, a Scott of 56, heavily built, deliberate, with the look of a man of strong resolution. It is not thought by his colleagues that he intended to go down with his ship, but that events and his own sense of responsibility to others brought that end about.

Captain Charlton, an ex-captain of the Furness Withy line, who played a large part in the conduct of the departure and the rescue, told me that Captain Reed had handed to him his overcoat and had asked to have a lifeboat about later—"might need it." Captain Charlton thought that Captain Reed's intention was to try for a boat or a raft at the last. The second officer, Mr. R. F. White, who remained with Captain Reed, was rescued from a raft.

Lifeboat No. 3 tried to rescue Mr. White, but the rope slipped and he was carried past. The man aboard the Western Prince was Franks, a steward, who had a personal attachment to the captain. He was seen by one of the last passengers with the purser's key, going down to get the Spitfire Fund raised by the crew to bring it to safety. Another passenger told me that Franks, who was a taciturn man with dark hair and grim humour, said, when pressed to hurry, that he was staying on "to do a bit of looting."

A Capsized Lifeboat

Mr. Gordon Scott, financial adviser to the Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, one of the members of that mission on board the Western Prince, is missing with little hope that he survived. He was in a motor-life-boat which was upset at the side of the rescue ship. He was seen holding on to a rope and being crushed badly between the ship and the boat. Afterwards, without the rope, he was drifting away.

Mr. Sproule, a young nautical instrument expert born in Alberta and sometime mile champion of Western Canada, told me this. Mr. Sproule, who lost his wife, was in the cabin of the motor-boat when it upset owing to the movement of the people suddenly to one side as they got the exhaust of the ship. Mr. Scott's heart was not strong and it was courageous of him to come over with the mission (Sir Andrew Duncan particularly desired his presence in London). Mr. Scott selected the motor-boat himself, considering it the better risk.

Mr. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, Mr. W. C. Woodward, his assistant, and Mr. Edward Taylor, Director General of Munitions and Supply, were the other members of the Canadian party, and they are safe. All the boats were away within half an hour. There was no rush or shouting. Even the officers gave their orders quietly as the passengers and crew of the liner took their places in the boats.

Three babies were carried aboard without excitement, and the women, who included a mother superior returning with her novitiate after strange experiences in China, took their places with steady step. It was a company that recalled Kipling's story—men from many parts of the Far East and from America, experts in many techniques and trades, a Major General with many decorations from the last war, and a colonel who was one of the heroes of Dunkirk, banking advisers and a Treasury lawyer, a sipbuilder, and a Labour candidate (Mr. G. E. G. Catlin, the writer on political science whose wife is Vera Britain) were among them.

Mr. Howe afterwards, in the rescue ship, said that he had read of passengers fighting for places in a lifeboat, but the crew's difficulty that dark morning was to get passengers into the boats. Everything was orderly and nerves did not react on nerves.

The Story Of Boat No. 3

The story of lifeboat No. 3 was much like that of the others. Passengers had prepared, and most of them slept in clothes. When I came on deck the port lifeboats had gone and the starboard were filling. There was a heavy swell, and in the effort to keep off the ship's side oars were broken and the lifeboats sides were tested. It was a struggle to get away from the ship's sides in the strong swell, but we drew away slowly and rode to about one hundred yards away. We saw a light on the ship and rowed back past the stern, looking out for stragglers in the water. The waves were about twenty feet high, and when we came on another lifeboat it seemed a miniature thing. One boat covered up its people in a tarpaulin and rode to a sea anchor.

All the boats used their sea anchors, which helped in the hard job of keeping their heads to the wind with the heavy oars. Many became sick, including a surprising number of sailors. They lay about, clogging the oarsmen and increasing the congestion at the oars.. Suggestions were made in three of the boats, one learned afterwards, to hoist sail. Had that been done they would probably have been lost, away from the area of the rescue ship.

Newfoundlanders did especially good work at the oars, particularly Basil White, a youth whose sturdy pluck put new heart into the weaker men. Mr. R. C. Thompson, head of a Sunderland shipbuilding firm, and Mr. J. Tansey, of the Bank of England, were at the oars all the time, with occasional rests when the sea anchors were out—a remarkable test of strength and endurance The boats kept company as the only hope of succour. In No. 3 boat there was much congestion as so many of the 35 occupants were sick. Beside me was imperturbable Mr. Howe, and in front General Macrae, who pulled manfully at an oar the whole time while different men pulled.

A Tense Moment

A momentous moment was when we heard the chief officer saying, not loudly, "Keep quiet; say nothing; do not show a light." A ship appeared about twenty yards away on the starboard side of our lifeboat, the tower and part of the deck of the German submarine. She submerged as she passed by, and there was a flash which was thought to mean that photographs of us had been taken. I watched closely the faces of the sailors and firemen, massed in our bows, watching the enemy. I saw no fear in their eyes, but a terrible tension like a white shadow passed over their faces. "I thought he was going to give us the machine-guns," said one sailor as he relaxed. Two steel helmets had disappeared instantly.

We had been taking in water and the seas broke over the sides, and it was discovered that the after plug at the bottom of the boat was missing, probably jumped out as she struck the water. The first mate did a good job of work down in the bilge, almost flat and wet through, recovering the plug and fixing it in its place. Fast baling in cramped positions in the crowded boat followed.

The boats still hung together, tiny objects in the high waves, whilst squalls of rain and hail passed over us. About six hours had gone—it seemed like six months,—and then Mr. Warburton, a passenger, said in a conversational tone. "Why, there is a ship; I can see it quite plain." He pointed without standing up. We had been hoping and praying for that, but there was no shouting. When an officer was hoisted up he could not see anything. The passenger was sure, and soon we could all see a steamer and its smoke. Faster pulling at the oars, but not much progress. Would she pass us? Only now and then could we see the other boats.

We fired five of our nine lights from the patent pistol. It was now barely light, but the orange flares could be seen suspended by the little parachute after the charge had exploded. Other boats fired their flares, although some counselled prudence. We might need them in the night. It became clear that the ship was approaching, and about one and a half hours later No. 3 boat was under the lee side of the ship. This ship's captain manoeuvred cleverly to give us shelter, and oil was thrown over to help us. The sea had increased and we needed all help. Just before we came alongside the sun came out—a grim smile as the boat seemed to huddle itself against the ship's side.

Baby In A Basket

Roderick Henderson, the two-year-old baby, was hoisted in the basket with a lifeline round him in case it capsized. The strong and young scurried up the rope ladders on the ship's side. The elderly and the women climbed up with lifelines round their waists. It took some time, and before we were all up the motor lifeboat was alongside and capsized. I saw men standing on the upturned boat, holding on to ropes, and some of them were in the water. It seemed like a picture in the cinema. I found one's emotional qualities quite dulled and one took everything in a literal way as by instinct until it was all over.

The other boats came up and the empty ones were allowed to drift away. The mother superior came up in the basket, but the novitiate, Sister Muldoon, the young Irish girl, came up the ladder herself. Afterwards she was wearing the overcoat of Captain Reed, which Captain Carlton had brought on board, but she did not know that. Sir Cecil Carr, the Treasury lawyer, and his wife climbed the ladder skilfully, and Mr. Gick, of the Admiralty, went up and over as in drill. One of the babies was in a case like a dog's basket marked "Baby, with care." It came up in the basket, and when Captain Charlton, who had taken a personal interest in its packing, opened the case the infant crowed at him and he said, "Well, you sweet little thing". Later, in the rescue ship, the little boy Roderick Henderson was wearing a pair of tiny moccasins which the third officer made from Mistress Henderson's lamb-skin snow-shoes.

The rescue ship did wonders in succouring the weaker and ill among us. It was blowing up heavily at night and there would have been little chance of the lifeboats riding it out in that sea. The line between wives and widows was a very close one that Saturday.

MATSUOKA MEETS "CRAZY MAN"

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The "Times" Tokyo correspondent cabled on March 30. Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, who has left Berlin for Rome, had pressure, cajolery and parvenu hospitality lavished on him with greater prodigality than any other Japanese statesman ever enjoyed. The Germans are trying desperately to persuade Mr. Matsuoka that Japan should intervene more actively

FATE BOUND WITH GERMANY'S

Von Ribbentrop in an after-dinner speech, according to the newspaper "Nichi Nichi", declared that Japan's fate was bound up with Germany's, that the most critical moment of Japan's long history had arrived and her action now would decide her destiny for centuries to come.

At Hitler's luncheon, Mr. Matsuoka felt sufficiently at home to indulge in one of his characteristic monologues which are often less naive than they appear. He told the company which included Goering, Ribbentrop, Brauchitsch and Keitel as well as Hitler, that when he had asked his British and American friends what kind of a man Hitler was, they had replied that Hitler was slightly crazy Mr. Matsuoka then asked himself how the German nation, which had produced Kant, Goethe, Schiller and Beethoven should be led by the nose by a crazy man, and concluded that Hitler must be a man of big calibre whom he hoped one day to meet." and now the day had come

The interpreter Dr. Schmidt conveyed these remarks to Hitler, who smiled and said nobody had ever spoken so frankly before

The opinion still prevails in Tokio that Moscow is the main objective of Mr. Matsuoka Mission and unless Berlin finds a means of influencing Stalin to give Japan definite agreement which Mr. Matsuoka wants. the Japanese and German conceptions of Japan's role in the war will continue to differ.—Reuter.

RACING

Well-Backed Horses Turn Up

Britt Scores Treble: And Roberts A Rich Double

There was quite a good attendance at Mahaluxmi, for the War Gift Fund Meeting, which was held under sweltering, uncomfortably warm weather. Well backed horses were generally in the picture and punters should have finished a bit on the plus-side. Jockey Britt was much in the limelight scoring three wins and Roberts shone on the saddle twice, on two outsiders from Mistry's stable. Twine and The Streamer.

A POPULAR WIN

The War Fund Cup, the featured item in the Card, was won by the Gaekwar's Candidate Shalivahan at top weight; Terrace and Smara standing down, the field was despatched to a good start and Britt keeping The Lemonade Colt Handy, just drew away to win comfortably by a length and a quarter. King of Sports and Hothouse were in the money while Lambeth Walk led the beaten brigade.

Zain-ul-Muluk with Britt's assistance on the saddle literally backed the field in the second division of the Indian Army Plate. Nassar who was a joint favourite with Buckley's word, could only find an unremunerative placing. Taj Subhan and Metro ran in for places.

ROBERT'S SHINES

Twine, obviously in good heart just now, ran a great race under the smart handling of Roberts to win from a good company of thoroughbreds, among whom Winlad, with great track recommendation was installed the first favourite. But the Windbag Colt was not in the picture. Twine and Panna Prince, both figuring among my selections for the day, were in the picture, the former paying Rs. 120 for win. None So Gay just squeized into money at the expense of Tiger Kid, who should improve in her next outing. A lot of late belting went on Tavern, probably because of Britt's mount but the filly finished tamely.

In Div. 1 of the Spitfire Plate, Mistry had another winner from his stable, The Streamer on whom, Roberts scored again. Vijai Kumari greatly fancied after her last success, fared poorly as a sprinter. Kamala also for whom there was some ready money finished in the ruck.

The Streamer, and Red Gold, both unfancied entities never gave a chance to Congratulation who made a belated effort to gain supremacy.

Mikhlif Jabir has the only one left in to represent the Baroda stable in the Div III of the Sudan Plate and the grey was backed in Shoalfuls. But it ran a disappointing race. Bon Amis, on whom Evans rode a brilliant race literally snatched the race from Zarina a few yards from home.

FAVOURITES OBLIGE

Manik Kumari and Ushama were vying for betting supremacy in the Div. II of the Sudan Plate. Jones won on the Chestnut Gwalior mare by a length from Ushama while Boonian an unfancied outsider ran in for the third place. Zamil-al-Iraq with all Sibbritt's assistance on the saddle could only finish fourth.

Taj Mahal and Tiger King proved expensive bets in the concluding event of the day. Snapper on whom Britt rode a genuine race snatched the race from Gaurishanker and Nalini II, like a champion in contrast to its previous attempts.

The daily double paid Rs. 268/8 and the treble Rs. 3508 on three tickets.

Details :—

THE SUDAN PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M J Vurdhman's KUTAIBA 7-13 cd. 7-10 Faruq Shah 1
Mr Hanna Chakmadjian's STAR BRILLIANT 8-6 Md. Khan 2
Mr Abdul Aziz Zowri's BEHRAM 6-12 cd. 7-2 Chawan 3
Mr Ismail Ibrahim's PRINCE HACHIM 6-12 cd. 7-2 Amir Ahmed 4

All ran.

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length. 3/4 length.

Time : 1 minute 26 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 26 and Rs. 42.

Trainer : A. L. J. Talib.

THE SUDAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's MANIK KUMARI 8-6 Jones 1
Mr C Chagla's USHAMA 7-13 Evans 2
Mr Abdul Aziz Zowri's BOONIAN 6-12 cd. 7-9 Raffaele 3
The Chief of Bilkha's ZAMIL AL IRAQ 7-13 Sibbritt 4

Not run : Sattai 9-0 and Tarzan 8-12.

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.

Time : 1 minute 24 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 64.

Trainer : Aziz Mahomed.

THE SUDAN PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr H R Somekh's BON AMIS 7-3 cd. 8-0 Evans 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ZARINA 7-4 cd. 7-10 Mohd. Khan 2
Mr Jal Dinshaw's LANCER 9-2 cd. 8-11 Shanker 3
Messrs R S Irani and B S Dalal's QA'ID AL FURAT 8-5 Roberts 4

Not run : Rafat Beg 9-4, Zahir 9-2, Latiff Hassun 9-2, Banash Sagban 7-13 and Kannan Beg 9-2.

Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, 3/4 length.

Time : 1 minute 23 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 71.

Trainer : Owner.

THE INDIAN ARMY PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Hon Mr Shantidas Askuran's ZAIN UL MULUK 8-4 Britt 1
Mr Badruddin's TAJ SUBHAN 8-3 Roberts 2
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's METRO 9-0 cd. 8-7 Laloo 3
Mr K B Pole's NASSAR 9-0 Brace 4

Not run : Wheel of Fortune 8-6.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length, short head.

Time : 1 minute 52 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 16.

Trainer : W. Buckley.

THE LIBYA PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr C A Murad's COUNTESS NIL 8-4 Whiteside 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SWEETNESS 9-7 E. Britt 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PRINCESS MUMTAZ 8-7 cd. 8-1 Laloo 3
Mr Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 8-4 Raffaele 4

Not run : Bageshari 7-9.

Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time : 1 minute 3 seconds.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 137. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 21 and Rs. 71.

Trainer : Moosa.

THE SPITFIRE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Thakore Saheb of Lathi's TWINE 8-7 Roberts 1
Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 9-0 cd. 8-7 Laloo 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P Ghatge's NONE SO GAY 9-0 Evans 3
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's TIGER KID 8-7 Sibbritt 4

Not run : War Dust 8-4.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, neck, neck.

Time : 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 120. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 36 and Rs. 49.

Trainer : D. M. Mistry.

THE WAR FUND CUP—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHALIVAHAN 9-4 E Britt 1
Messrs K B Pole and A H Ahmedbhoy's KING OF SPORTS 7-9 Sibbritt 2
Mr N D Bagree's HOTHOUSE 8-2 Evans 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LAMBETH WALK 8-0 Meekings 4

Not run : Terrace 8-2 and Smart 7-7.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22.

Trainer : M. C. Patel.

THE SPITFIRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr F A Irani's THE STREAMER 8-6 Roberts 1
Mr A Higgins' RED GOLD 8-13 Brace ... 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P Ghatge's CONGRATULATIONS 8-9 Sibbritt 3
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHOWRANGI 7-9 Raffaele 4

Not run : Highia 8-13, Romney's Girl 8-2 and Sporting King 7-9.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 53 and Rs. 26

Trainer : D M Mistry.

THE INDIAN ARMY PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNAPPER 8-11 E Britt 1
Mrs S Bose's GAURISHANKER 8-2 Jadhav 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's NALINI II 8-6 Jones 3
Mrs A L J Talib's TIGER KING 9-4 Brace 4

Not run : Ghussun al Ilah 7-9.

Tote paid : Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 35 and Rs. 22.

Trainer : M. C. Patel.

Aga Khan Hockey

Manavadar And Khalighat Draw

Crescent Club, Though Better, Lose To Brothers' Club

The Saturday attendance at the Bombay Gymkhana ground to witness two games in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was below expectations despite both matches promising to be keen encounters. This proved to be the case, as in the early game Khalighat beat the Crescent Club, Karachi, by the narrowest of margins. It is the late contest Manavadar and Khalighat could not come to a decision despite extra time.

CRESCENT CLUB UNLUCKY

The Crescent Club were rather unfortunate to be eliminated. In the first period the Karachi side were definitely the better side and were full value for at least two goals. In the last half the Brothers' Club showed some improvement and enjoyed more of the exchanges than they did in the early 30 minutes. Their opportunity came in the tenth minute of the period. Bashir, the Karachi goalie, fell in saving a shot from Riaz, Pereira, the right-half, rushed to his rescue and pushed the ball out of play. The sequel, a penalty corner was correctly stopped for Lajpat and he flashed in a stinging shot that found the nets.

In the last stages of the game the Crescent Club made frantic efforts to save the game and the Brothers were hard pressed. They, however, managed to hang on to their one-goal lead to beat a better side.

The teams were:—

CRESCENT CLUB, KARACHI:—Bashir, Nazareth and L. Gonsalves; Pereira, Brewin and R. Gonsalves; Dacosta, Abbas Khan, Hannah, P. P. Fernandes and Jan Mahomed.

BROTHERS CLUB, LAHORE:—Ram Parkash, Nazar and Hussain, Hari Chandra, Lajpat and Tilak; Inam Ullah, Maqbul, Riaz, Asghar and Khurshed.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J. Pinto and J. B. Read.

POINTLESS DRAW

Manavadar and Khalighat failed to score despite playing sixty minutes plus overtime. Khalighat adopted tactics that went to upset te smooth and clever passing game of Manavadar and succeeded to a very great extent as the Manavadar attack were seldom allowed to get going with their delightful dubbling and short passing. A further cause of Manavadar's hold up was the great game of Mushtaque, as left full-back. He was a hero, he did more than any back ever did. Seldom was he beaten. He held his fort gallantly. The first half was a wee bit in favour of Manavadar but they over did the passing game. There was only one chance of scoring in this period and this came to Khalighat. Naqi cleverly outwitted the Manavadar defence. If he had shot as he entered the ring, the decider might have been scored. He delayed and tried to get closer in, S. M. Hussein, one of the opposing backs, was on him and he lost the ball. Till the end of the half the teams pressed in turn. The forwards were repulsed at either end repeatedly.

After the interval Khalighat got another scoring opportunity. Akbar rushed out and stopped Yusuf from scoring. The goalie was out of place and the ball had deflected left off his pads, first Jai and then Naqi failed to hit the ball that passed them, none to past, into an unattended goal.

At the other end Bostan, the Khalighat goalie, almost allowed a point to Manavadar. S. M. Suleman then failed to score for Manavadar. Nicely placed in the ring, he mis-hit. Despite Manavadar losing S. M. Hussein seven minutes from the close, they were all over Khalighat in the closing stages of the game, but some desperate defending by Mushtaque and his team mates kept Manavadar out.

In the first spell of extra time Khalighat predominated. The closing spell was shared. No goals came and teams will meet again.

The teams were:—

MANAVADAR STATE TEAM:—Akbar Khan, Shaffat Khan and S. M. Hussein; Qureshi, Shanoor Khan and Jaffar Khan; Shahbuddin, Narin, Majid, Ahmed Khan and S. M. Suleman.

KHALIGHAT SPORTS CLUB, CALCUTTA:—Bostan, Mushtaque and Ranganathan; Alex, Shafi and M. Dar; Hamid, Yusuf, Yaseen, Jai and Naqi.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. A. V. Ribeiro and J. Pinto.

Football

Madras Gym. Club Tourney Final

MADRAS, April 5.

The final match of the Madras Gymkhana Club Football Tournament which was played this evening between the Minerva and the Tilak-Moti United Club, resulted in a draw each side scoring once.

Tilak-Moti were the first to score in the minute of the game and maintained the lead till after the interval. Minerva then equalised in the last minute.

Extra time was not played and the match will be replayed on Monday.—A P.

GOAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

St. Anthony's Club In Goalless Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further progress was made in the Bombay Goan Football Tournament, when two more matches were played before a good gathering of soccer fans.

Both the matches were played at a fast pace, and there were many thrills. The crowd was treated to some good display of soccer and there was much dribbling among the forwards who showed good brilliance.

In the first match, the Goan Blues 'B' beat the Goan Sports 'B' by a solitary goal scored from a penalty corner in the first period by Franklin.

The second match was thrilling and every moment was exciting. The Grand Club of Cortalim drew with the St. Anthony's Club of Siolim neither side being able to score.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

Golden Jubilee XI v. Young Boys of Chorao, 4-15 p.m.

Youths of Bonaulim v. Young Rovers of Mapuca, 5-15 p.m.

Mohammedan Sporting's Eleven Goals

Lahore, April 5

The Mohammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta, defeated the Zamindara Club by eleven goals to one this evening in the De Montmorency Football Tournament.—A P

NATIONAL WEEK

B.P.C.C.'s Programme

Following is the final and detailed programme fixed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the observance of the 'National Week':

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag salutation at Nappoo Maidan, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway. Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Dhanji Street, Thamba Kanta, President: Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai. Speakers: Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Samaldas Gandhi, Umashanker Dixit, Motichand G. Kapadia and K. K. Shah.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting in the open space in front of 'A' Ward D. C. C.'s Office, Holi Chakla. President: Shri Salebhoy Abdul Kadar. Speakers: Messrs. H. R. Pardiwala, N. S. Kajrolkar, Mrs. Violet Alva, Dr. V. B. Gandhi, Messrs. Y. K. Khadilkar and M. L. Shah.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Palan Sojpal Buildings, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Railway. President: Dr. T. R. Naravane. Speakers: Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhoy, Mrs. Violet Alva, Shri V. S. Dongre and Shri M. B. Vora.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Dana Bunder, Mandvi. President: Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai. Speakers: Messrs. Purshottam Kanji, Goculbhai Bhatt, Abid Ali Jaferbhoy and Salebhoy Abdul Kadar.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Nappoo Maidan, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway. President: Shri S. A. Brelvi. Speakers: Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhoy, Mrs. Ambika Joglekar, Shri G. G. Mehta and Shri S. B. Mahadeshwar.

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

8 a.m. (S.T.): Visit to Harijan quarters. Note: The President of the B.P.C.C., Presidents of all the District Congress Committees in the City and members of the Congress Municipal Party will assemble at the Congress House prior to 8 a.m. and then proceed in batches to various Harijan centres.

5 p.m. (S.T.): Priti Bhojan at Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

5-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Ghodapdeo Maidan, Mazagaon. President: Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhoy. Speakers: Messrs. V. R. Tulla, M. B. Vora, Mohamed Ebrahim Ansari, S. D. Dongre and R. D. Singh.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13.

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag salutation at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition Grounds at Ramwadi, C. P. Tank.

3-30 p.m. (S.T.): "Jallianwala Day" Procession from Dhobi Talao End of the Azad Maidan to Chowpatty.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION:

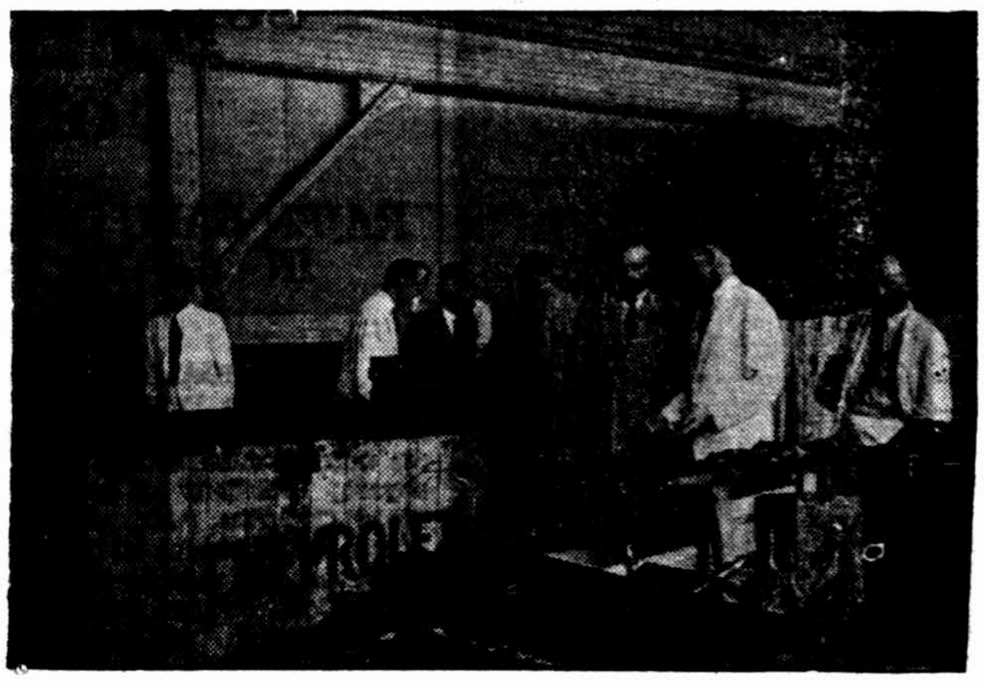
Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar Bamba Khana, C. P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road and Sandhurst Road.

5-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Chowpatty. President: Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai. Speakers: Shri Mahadeobhai Desai, Smt. Sarojini Naidu and Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhoy.

Khadi hawking and Spinning demonstrations etc., daily in different wards by D. C. Cs.

SRI RAMA NAVAMI—Under the joint auspices of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Sabha and Purnaprajna Seva Sangha, "Sri Rama Navami" will be celebrated at Khote Bhuvan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Sunday). Mr. M. R. Gopalacharya will deliver a lecture in Kannada on 'Sri Rama Mahatmya' at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Governor of Bombay visits General Motors Factory.



Mr. H. M. Halsted, Managing Director of the Company, (second figure from right) explains to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay (third figure from right), the scientific way in which the assembly materials are packed to conserve shipping space.

INFUSING SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Starts On Village-To-Village Tour

PESHAWAR, April 5.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, today, commenced his second village-to-village tour of southern districts this year. The tour which began with his arrival in Kohat, this afternoon, has been undertaken to infuse the spirit of national improvement in the people of the Frontier and supervise satyagraha campaign in those parts.

A feature of the tour will be clean-up operations in every village visited with lectures on sanitation, hygiene and good citizenship.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar will also address public meetings in all important rural centres.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar was accorded a reception by Khudai-Khidmatgar and Congress workers on his arrival in Kohat today.—A. P.

RECRUDESCENCE OF RIOTS IN DACCA DISTRICTS

Arson And Lootings: Refugees Seek Shelter

CALCUTTA, April 5.

Private messages from the District of Dacca indicate that in several parts of mofussil areas, communal disturbances have taken a serious turn. A considerable area has been affected where a large number of houses were burnt and properties estimated at several thousands were damaged.

A report from Agartala states that batches of refugees with small children have reached there for safety from the villages of the Dacca District. They have been accommodated to a local High School and other institutions. Boyscouts and local volunteers are taking care of these people.

According to reports from Naraingunge received to-day, Pirpur and Hairmara Post Offices were looted and the Branch Post Offices of Raipura, Narsingdi and Panchdona were completely gutted.

Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutt, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Council, wires from Comilla to-day:—"Thousands of distressed Hindu refugees from Raipura Thana (Dacca District) have gone to Agartala for shelter I met them personally".

A telephonic message from Dacca to-day states that the District Magistrate with a strong armed force has proceeded to the disturbed areas.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

CALCUTTA, April 4

A non-official resolution, moved by Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman (Coalition) requesting that Government contracts should be given to Bengalee Moslems on their population basis, evoked considerable discussions in the Bengal Council (Upper House) today.

The Khan Bahadur subsequently withdrew his resolution in favour of an amendment that Government should grant increasing facilities to Bengalee Moslems and members of the scheduled castes to tender for Government contracts in every district and that the contracts should be distributed to the various communities on a population basis as far as possible, compatible with economy and efficiency.

The amendment was carried, the Congress Party lending support to it. The European group however strongly opposed both the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Ross, leader of the European group said that the satisfactory manner of awarding a contract was by inviting public tenders and giving it to the lowest tender who was in the confidence of Government.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

THE "WEEK" BEGINS

Congress Committees' Crowded Programme For National Week

Political Meetings Galore: Picturesque Exhibition Becomes Centre Of Activities

Most of the ward committees submitted their programmes to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Saturday night for the observance of the National Week which starts from to-day (Sunday).

Flag salutation ceremonies, public meetings, opening-up of new "charka" clubs will be the order of the day.

According to the instructions given from the Congress Headquarters to the Provincial Congress Committees, the week will be mainly devoted to "rigorous political self-analysis" and the "initiation of the future effort in that light".

While work in this direction is expected to evoke unique interest and enthusiasm, constructive work will receive major attention.

The cynosure of the Week's activities will, however, be the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Ladwadi and Rambaug, inaugurated by Mr. Mahadeo Desai who was first taken round the stalls. A ceaseless stream of visitors created a terrific traffic jam at the entrance.

The ambition to have 3,000 spinners in the city during the course of one year, it is now claimed, has almost been realised in a month. With 2,120 spinners in all the wards, the progress made is considerable.

Although the ward committees have their own respective programmes, the programme organised by the B. P. C. C. for observing the National Week has already evoked great enthusiasm.

The following programme has been fixed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for to-day.

National Week Programme

TO-DAY (SUNDAY)

8 a. m. (S.T.) Flag Salutation at Napoo Maidan, Matunga, (G.I.P.) Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President, B.P.C.C. will unfurl the National Flag.

8-30 p. m. (S.T.) Public Meeting at Shanji Street, Tamba Kanta, President, Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai. Speakers: Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Samaldas Gandhi, Umashankar Dixit, Motichand G. Kapadia and K. K. Shah.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

8-30 p. m. (S.T.) Public Meeting in the open space in front of 'A' Ward (Fort) District Congress Committee office. Holi Chakla: President, Sjt. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar. Speakers: Messrs. H. R. Pardiwala, N. B. Parulekar, N. S. Kajrolkar, Mrs. Violet Alva, Dr V. B. Gandhi, Sjt. Y. K. Khadilkar and M. L. Shah.

Girgaum Ward Programme

The Girgaum District Congress Committee has fixed the following programme for the day:

Mr. Motichand Kapadia will unfurl the National flag at Chowpatty at 8 a. m. Mr. Dhirajlal Desai will perform the opening ceremony of a Charka Club for ladies at Tulsi Building at Khetwadi at 3 p. m.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee and the Bombay Students' Union a public meeting will be held to observe the National Week to-day (Sunday) at 6 p. m. at Chowpatty, under the presidentship of Sjt. Abidali Jafferbhai.

The following persons will speak at the occasion:—Sjts. S. A. Brelvi, M. L. Shah, Laloo Shah, P. R. Lele and Smt. Alva.

'E' Ward Programme

The "E" Ward Committee has laid down the following programme:—

TO-DAY (SUNDAY)

8 a. m. (S.T.) Flag Salutation at the Byculla D.C.C. Office

8 to 9 a. m. Takli Spinning Demonstration at Vrindaban Bhuwan, Haines Road, Byculla.

3 p. m. Meeting of Workers at Ghodapdev.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) TO FRIDAY (11TH INST.)

8 to 9 a. m. Takli Spinning Demonstrations at Vrindaban Bhuwan.

7 to 9 p. m. The Workers will go to chawls throughout the whole Ward and explain to people constructive elements in the programme of the Congress i.e., Hindu-Muslim Unity, Achhootodhar, Charkha-Takli-Khaddar Prachar etc.

SATURDAY (12TH INST.)

8 to 9 a. m. Takli Spinning Demonstration.

5-30 p. m. Public Meeting at Ghodapdeo.

SUNDAY (13TH INST.)

8 to 9 a. m. Takli Demonstration.

1 p. m. To go in procession to Azad Maidan to join the Main Procession by 3-30 p.m.

"G" Ward Programme

The 'G' Ward District Congress Committee has fixed the following programme:—

TO-DAY (SUNDAY)

8 a. m. (S.T.) Flag Salutation at Napoo Hall, in co-operation with 'F' Ward District Congress Committee.

MONDAY (7TH INST)

8-30 p. m. (S.T.) Public Meeting at Matunga Labour Centre.

TUESDAY (8TH INST.)

8-30 p. m. (S.T.) Public Meeting in Palan Sojpal Building, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

WEDNESDAY (9TH INST.)

8-30 p. m. (S.T.) Public Meeting at Mahim Bhandarwada

THURSDAY (10TH INST.)

5-30 p. m. (S.T.) Public Meeting at Worli Zambori Maidan.

FRIDAY (11TH INST.) Visit to Harijan Centres.

SATURDAY (12TH INST.)

8 p. m. (S.T.) Priti Bhojan at Vanmali Hall, Dadar.

SUNDAY (13TH INST.) To co-operate with the programme arranged by the B.P.C.C.

Mr. Ramniklal Keshavlal Parikh B.A. (Cantabs), wrangler in Mathematic returned to India on 30th March.

Mr. Ramniklal is the son of Dr. Keshavlal M. Parikh, a well-known eye specialist of Ahmedabad.

As a student of Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, he stood first in university examinations and secured many prizes and scholarships at the University and College, including gold medal in mathematics and Daxina fellowship.

Matrimony And Unity

Students Discuss Inter-Communal Marriages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Members of the Muslim Students Union as well as outsiders debated this evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, on whether or not inter-communal marriages could bring about communal unity. By a consensus of opinion they decided that they could not.

FAILURE OF POLITICIANS.

Miss Perin Nariman opened the debate with the observation that communal unity was at its best during the Moghul period, when royal example had set the fashion in inter-communal marriages. Both Hindu and Muslim politicians had tried their best to bring about communal unity in the last many years, but the only result such efforts had brought about was the Pakistan Scheme which was becoming a more menacing problem every day. Hence it was, she continued that inter-communal marriages should be encouraged on the largest scale as they were likely to achieve what the efforts of politicians had failed to achieve—communal harmoney.

She was supported by Mr. Mohamed Hanif who said that even the Arabs at the height of their culture married into so many races and nations.

Mr. R. G. Patel who followed him on the same side said that inter-communal marriages were opposed by the orthodox, though there was no scriptural sanction for such opposition.

CASE FOR OPPOSITION

The opposition was opened by Mr. Hasanalli I. Sani. He said that the community was the development of the clan-system and religion was a later acquirement. The feeling of individuality was inherent in every community and no amount of inter-communal marriages could alter the fact or bring the desired solution nearer.

Mr. R. P. Acharya also opposed the subject on the ground that communal differences were both political and economic and such a simple affair as marriages between members of different communities could not solve the communal problem.

Mr. Mankad, Mr. Aurangabadkar and others also opposed the proposition.

Mr. Haroon Sayani presided over the function.

People's Government For Mysore

RAJEN BABU ON GROWTH OF PUBLIC LIFE IN STATE; CONGRESS DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBILITY

BANGALORE, April 5.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived in Bangalore this morning from Madras accompanied by Mr. K. T. Bashyam, President of the Mysore State Congress. Mr. H. C. Dasappa, ex-President of the Mysore Congress, and a large gathering of local Congressmen received him at the station. He was profusely garlanded.

APPEAL FOR ANDREWS MEMORIAL FUND

Addressing the gathering prior to his departure for Mysore, Dr. Rajendra Prasad disclosed that Mahatma Gandhi had made an appeal for Rev. Andrews Memorial Fund while he was leaving Wardha.

Dr. Prasad said that Mahatma Gandhi had told him to try and see if anything could be done in Mysore for this fund. "I am sure", added Dr. Rajendra Prasad, "that Mysore will make its contribution". This appeal, he said, was made not to Congressmen alone, but to all people interested in humanitarian work.

Referring to his visit to Mysore, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "I am sure that public life in Mysore is growing from day to day and in due course the people of Mysore will not only have a Government of Mysoreans, but also a Government of the representatives of the people of the State under the aegis of the Maharaja."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad will be opening the exhibition to-morrow evening.

GOVT. ATTITUDE CRITICISED

Elucidating the policy of the Mysore State Congress in relation to the constitutional reforms recently announced in Mysore, the Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress adopted a lengthy resolution to be placed before the fourth Mysore Congress session at Vinobhanagar near Harihar, on the border of Mysore State.

The attitude of the Government and their subordinates in connection with various elections in the State during the year, says the resolution, and their drive against the Congress had clearly shown that there was little or no desire on the part of those in authority to act up to the spirit of reforms announced. Far from anything happening to justify a change in the view, all that had since happened had confirmed the Congress in its view that the reforms sought to be forced upon people at present were utterly unacceptable. The Congress was, therefore, of opinion that there was no necessity to consider the question of acceptance of office under the circumstances. It could arise only if and when Government came to an honourable understanding with the Congress in the matter. Whether such an understanding would at all come about, and if so when and how, rested with the Government.

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Making it clear that the entry of Congress into the legislature did not mean acceptance of reforms the resolution says that it was a part of the struggle for the establishment of responsible Government. Congress would co-ordinate its activities in the legislature and in the country in such a manner as would bring sufficient moral pressure to bear on the Government to satisfy the demands of the people.

Concluding, the resolution lays stress on the programme of constructive work for the speedy attainment of responsible Government in Mysore under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja.—A. P.

Mr. S. Dutt, I.C.S. new Deputy Secretary, Dept. of Education, Central Government, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Venkatachar as Agent to the Government of India in Malaya.

War Risk Insurance

OBJECTION TO RAISING OF PREMIUM RATE

CALCUTTA, April 5.

It is understood that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has expressed its disapproval of the decision of the Government of India, in the Commerce Department, to raise the rate of premium to be charged for the war risk insurance of commodities from half an anna for Rs. 100 per month to one anna, for the quarter beginning with April 1, 1941.

The Federation has addressed a circular letter to all its member-bodies in this connection. It is stated taht according to the Central Budget estimates the revenue for 1941-42 on account of war risk insurance premia is estimated to be about Rs. 63,00,000 in the year, and the revenue from this source is likely to increase still further, as the exporters of commodities are already experiencing difficulties in securing the necessary shipping tonnage and consequently the stocks of commodities are accumulating in the country.

The Committee of the Federation is of opinion that in the circumstances there is a strong case for a slight reduction in the rate.—United Press.

MADRAS, April 5.

"We are celebrating to-day an achievement of which our presidency may be truly proud," says His Excellency the Governor in a message to the people of Madras congratulating them on the war fund reaching a crore of rupees.—A. P.

Vidya Mandirs Sabotaged

C. P. Govt. Decide To Close Them Down

NAGPUR, April 4

The provincial Government have decided to close down Vidya Mandirs which are not economical and efficient, states a Government resolution on the progress of education in the province during last year.

There has been a considerable fall in the enrolment of pupils in Vidya Mandirs. The resolution ascribes this to economic reasons. but adds that the subsidence of the first flush of enthusiasm for a new idea is also likely to be partly responsible for the fall of enrolment of pupils. The Government resolution further states that many new schemes sponsored did not elicit the amount of public support that might have been expected. The dictum applies more particularly to the Vidya Mandir scheme of adult education and the scheme for continuation of the classes.

The resolution also adds that other schemes such as physical welfare scheme, etc., could not be proceeded with owing to financial stringency.—A.P.

BOMBAY DEMAND IS ABSOLUTE MINIMUM

"Hindu's" Comment On Amery's Repetition Of His August Offer

MADRAS, April 3.

"Every section of opinion in India had decisively rejected the Viceroy's offer", says the "Hindu" commenting to-day on Mr. Amery's answer in the Commons and the "Times'" editorial on the Indian political situation.

The paper says: "If the Government were really anxious to find a scheme that was assured of 'a sufficient measure of political support' they would not have to go far, as the proposals put forward at the Bombay conference admittedly enjoy the widest support in the country.

Concluding the paper says: "The value of the Bombay proposals lies in the fact that they demonstrate, on the one hand, the solid support that the main demands of the Congress enjoy in the country and that they suggest, on the other, a new approach to the situation which Britain must make—"which must be characterised by understanding, tact and imagination."

There can be no question of those who were parties to the Bombay resolution agreeing to any whittling down of the demands it contained. We have no doubt that when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru meets the Viceroy in the course of the next few days, he will make it clear—as the memorandum already submitted to the Viceroy by the Conference Committee seems to have done—that the Bombay proposals are the absolute minimum which will satisfy India and secure her co-operation.—A. P.

Breach Of Trust Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Jadhavji Surji, an employee in a pedhi at Pydhoni, was arrested to-day by the Bombay Police for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 800. The suspect was remanded at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day.

It was stated by the Police that the accused was given Rs. 800 by his employer for paying "dack" charges. Later on the accused is stated to have telephoned to his employer that he lost the amount. A complaint having been lodged, the accused was arrested to-day by the Police, who, it is alleged, also recovered Rs. 116 from his person.

DESH SEVIKAS TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Two City Congress Workers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two Congress workers, scheduled to offer Satyagraha, to-day, were arrested early this morning at their respective residences under the Defence of India Rules and removed to Thana jail.

The names of the arrested persons are: Messrs. Kantappa A. Pangal and Ganpat A. Sawant.

Two Desh Sevikas will offer Satyagraha, it is understood, on Monday. While Mrs. Chandraprabhaben Karanjawala will offer Satyagraha at 5-30 p.m. opposite Congress House, Mrs. Maniben Kanyalal Mehta will court arrest near Bullion Exchange Hall, Javeri Bazar at 5 p.m.

MR. THUPE GETS 3 MONTHS' S. I.

POONA, April 5.

Mr. D. S. Thupe who offered Satyagraha yesterday, at Hadapsar, by shouting anti-war slogans was convicted and sentenced today to three months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

SABARMATI SATYAGRAHI FINED

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

Mrs. Rukshmaniben Gulabdas, who was arrested at Sabarmati for shouting anti-war slogans, was tried and sentenced to-day till the rising of the court and fined Rs. 200, in default, to undergo three months' simple imprisonment. Two other Satyagrahis were sentenced to-day to six months' simple imprisonment each.—A.P.

HUBLI CONVICTIONS

One Day's S. I. For Mrs. Panjikar

HUBLI, April 4

The following were convicted in connection with the Satyagraha movement in Hubli city:—

Ramrao Shevade, who offered Satyagraha yesterday, to six months simple.

Mahadevappa Waychal, 4 months simple.

R. V. Karkudri, 6 months; Chanbasappa Valishettar, 4 months; Chanbasappa Shanvad and Sidapa Humbi, 4 months each. Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar, president of the K.P.C.C. convicted to one day's simple and Rs. five hundred fine in default, additional 6 months imprisonment.—A. P.

2,580 SATYAGRAHIS IN MAHAKOSHAL

JUBBULPORE, April 5.

The number of Satyagrahis in Mahakoshal has further swelled from 2,563 to 2,580. Of these, 473 have been enrolled in Raipur district. 340 in Jubbulpore district, 300 in Hoshangabad, 261 in Balaghat, 229 in Betul, 202 in Narsinghpur, 200 in Saugor, 184 in Bilaspur, 107 in Drug, 73 in Nimar, 70 in Chhindwara, 41 in Seoni, 37 in Mandla and 27 in Damoh.—United Press.

Mahant L. Das, M. L. A. Released

JUBBULPORE, April 5.

According to a Raipur message Mahant Laxminarayan Das, M.L.A. has been released from Nagpur Jail unconditionally The Mahant's aged mother is said to be dangerously ill and her son's release will enable her to have him by her side.—A. P.

BELGAUM CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED

BELGAUM, April 4

Appaya Patil, Secretary, Belgaum District Congress Committee, was convicted for Satyagraha and tentenced to six months' S. I. while R. D. Sohoni, Virappa Shetty and Faki Raya Sambal were sentenced to four months' S. I. by the Belgaum City Magistrate today.—A.P.

Mr. Sidramappa Dhumma, Lingayat leader of Sholapur, offered Satyagraha on Friday at Kumbhan and was arrested.

SATYAGRAHA IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, April 5.

Chirasingh, a member of the District Board, Lahore, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Seven Congressmen have been sentenced at Rohtak to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each under the Defence of India Rules.

Nineteen arrests are reported from different parts of the province in connection with Congress Satyagraha.—A. P.

Lucknow Arrests

LUCKNOW, April 5.

Mr. Rampal Trivedi, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Mr. Patel, Secretary, City Congress Committee and Mr. Shiv Kumar Trivedi, a B. A. class student of the Lucknow University were arrested this afternoon under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

PRISONERS MAY SLEEP UNDER THE SKY

LUCKNOW, April 5.

It is understood that the Government of the United Provinces have passed orders giving discretion to the superintendents of different jails in the Province to allow prisoners to sleep outside their cells during the summer months, if they think it desirable owing to overcrowding or for reasons of health.

This concession, however, would not apply to security prisoners, in whose case the Government would pass orders after considering individual cases.—United Press.

52 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

BENARES, April 5.

Fifty-two persons, including Mr. Damordas Shah ex-Chairman of the Rural Development Board, and Mr. Ramakant Misra were arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha.

The arrested Satyagrahis have been taken to jail.—A. P.

C. P. M.L.A. Released Unconditionally

NAGPUR, April 4.

The C. P. and Berar Government have directed that Mahant Luxminarayan Das, M.L.A., who is detained under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules in Nagpur Jail, be released unconditionally.

This is a sequel to an application filed by the Mahant's brother stating that his old mother is very ill and her case is hopeless —United Press.

WHOLEMEAL FOR HEALTH

Only by milling at home can one be sure of obtaining wholesome flour and cereals. The modern process of milling separates the wheat into three products—white flour, bran, and middlings. The two latter ingredients which, it must be remembered, contain the largest part of the mineral salts and vitamins in the wheat, are sold as feed for cattle and poultry. The white flour, despoiled of its nutritive value, is considered good enough for human consumption. The wide-spread use of these refined cereals is thought to have a direct relationship to the increase of degenerative diseases among civilized peoples.

"If more flour were milled at home, less tribute could be paid to present-day speculative grain exchanges and to the wasteful system of distribution which now prevails.

DEVELOPMENT OF MILLING INDUSTRY

The milling industry went through a long process of development before there emerged the modern flour mill. Advertising first persuaded the public that this highly-refined produce, white flour, was more genteel and that it was tastier and healthier than the common dark flours formerly used. The result was that a high price was secured. The next step was to inculcate the idea that some of the by-products of white flour milling were superior as a breakfast food to oatmeal and cornmeal. Finally, they maintained that bran was an essential medicinal agent (for curing the constipation caused by eating the white flour from which the bran has been extracted), thus securing a fancy price for this product also.

CORN TOO

In the same way the kernal of corn is today processed into several products for use as human food, with the valuable combination of minerals, fats, and carbohydrates sifted and dispersed among separate products, no one of which is a really desirable food for human consumption. The skin and germ are often treated with alkalis; the starch is separated and sold as corn-starch; some of it is made into glucose, a cheap sugar substitute being used mainly in manufacturing candy; the fat in the germ is turned into oil for cooking; and recently pythin, a phosphorus compound, has been separated from the corn and sold on a commercial scale to bolster up the diets of people suffering from lack of phosphorus because in the first place they have eaten an excessive amount of refined cereals.

WHAT DOCTORS SAY

Far from providing adequate nutrition, white flour and breakfast foods are injurious to health in two particular ways:: First, they are so meagre to cellulose, mineral salts, colloids, and vitamins that they lower resistance to disease. Secondly, they are not entirely digestible, hence cause constipation; and constipation, medical science recognised, usually prepares the stage for the appearance of more malignant and degenerative diseases.

As far back as 1915, Doctor Horace Packard of Boston University listed the consumption of refined cereals among the suspected causes of cancer. He said, in part:

Our nerves as a nation are much less stable than in the days prior to a white bread diet All our work suggests that the growing tendency of the age to neurasthenia, "nerves", etc., is not unlikely due to removing from our diet those very elements of cereal food which nature has hid in the husk of the grain, and which man, in his ignorance, discards

(From an article "The Return of the Grist Mill" appearing in "The maritime Co-operator).

CRIMINAL REVISION APPLICATION DISMISSED

"No Justification To Make Reference To High Court", Says Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 2.

Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana passed orders to-day, dismissing the criminal revision application filed by Babu Valji and Jayashankar Jivatram both residents of Khar, against the order of confirmation of their conviction and sentence of two months' R. I., passed by Mr. S. A. Ghatge, Additional District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, confirming the sentence imposed against the petitioners by Mr. S. S. Naik, Honorary Second Class Magistrate, Bandra, for an offence under clause (a) of Sec. 12 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act. (Gaming on a public place).

The applicants were convicted for receiving bets near the Ghodbunder Road at Bandra. The Additional Sessions Judge rejected the application, stating there was no justification to make a reference to the High Court.

MALABAR MUSLIMS REJECT PAKISTAN

At a public meeting of Malabar Muslims held on April 3 at the Jama-ath Hall Khambekar Street, under the Presidency of Dr. Haji Ismail to celebrate the first Anniversary of their association, the Pakistan resolution was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

It was decided in the meeting to organise literacy classes for the Malabar Muslims of Bombay.

KHADI AND V. I. EXHIBITION

(Continued from Page 14.)

on machinery. Indian civilisation, on the other hand, must be built on the basis of handicrafts. He pointed out how China had gone back to the Charkha and Village Industry as all her factories had been destroyed. It only meant that they had left the impermanent and had gone back to the permanent, because, while Kings after Kings had gone, Dynasties had followed dynasties, Revolutions had succeeded revolutions, the village republics of India had gone on in their placid course.

Mr. Desai pointed out that the basic ideas behind the spinning wheel and the village industries were the demonstration of non-violence and the removal of proverty of the people. He referred to the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay and presided over by Sir Purshottamdas which pointed out that much as they might industrialize the country by establishing large scale industries, the place and need for village industries would still be a very vast one. Mr. Desai then gave his own impression of the Exhibition and said it was one of the most educative ever held The Khadi section showed the enormous progress made in the evolution of khaddar and the Village Industries section, particularly that relating to leather, emphasized the numerous points at which these industries touched their lives. He appealed to Bombay's citizens to visit the exhibition not once but several times in order to realize what could be done by a little encouragement to help the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen who lived in villages

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

JULY 1941

New York, April 5

Previous closing	11.25
To-day's opening	11.26
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	11.29
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 230-0
Broach July/August	Rs. 226-0
Broach April/May 1941	Rs. 210-8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 5

The New York cotton was moderately active on scattered week-end trade calling but the demand was somewhat slow. Subsequently, the renewed activity developed.

Trading in July began at 11.26 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on trade and local buying but thereafter the demand slowed down. Subsequently, fresh buying was in evidence with July finally closing at 11.29

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

May (11.36/36) 11.29/29
July (11.28/28) 11.26/26
October (11.25/22) 11.19/19

COMMODITIES

London, April 5

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta April/May (£18 9/16 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata May (£11 5/16 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee April (£47 nominal) closed
Lightning April (£43 nominal) closed

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/4d paid and value) closed
Forward July/September (14 1/16d value) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£268 1/2 buyers; £268 3/4 sellers. Steadier) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 5

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's closing	4.03 1/2

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 5

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 5

T. T. London on Paris not quoted

LONDON BULLION

LONDON SILVER

London, April 5

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, April 5

London Gold (£8.8.9) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 5

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32) 0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 5

There was no trading during the night session.

Who'll Be New Federal Judge?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Three names are being prominently mentioned in connection with vacancy in the Federal Court consequent on the death of Sir Suleiman. The first is that of Justice Iqbal Ahmed who is now Acting Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and is believed to stand the best chance. The second is Justice Abdur Rahman, of Madras High Court. The third is, Sir M. Zafrullah, Law Member to the Government of India but it is regarded as doubtful whether his services will be spared by the Government of India, as he holds an important War Portfolio.

WRESTLING IN AID OF WAR FUND

Gunga Beats Ganda Singh

SIALKOT, April 5.

The Sialkot District War Fund benefited to the extent of Rs. 20,000 to-day, from some wrestling matches arranged under the auspices of the war committee.

The principal bout was between Gunga, India's No. 1, and Ganda Singh of Amritsar. Gunga clean floored his adversary in five minutes. It took them some time to come to grips, but Gunga's agility and foot-work gave him the decision.

Over 20 supporting bouts were fought in which well-known wrestlers from all over the province took part.—A. P.

Boxing

Lou Nova Beats Baer

NEW YORK, April 5.

The Californian Lou Nova beat Max Baer in a technical knockout in the eighth round of a 12-round fight at Madisonsquare Garden. The winner is expected to meet Joe Louis for the world title after June.—Reuter.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay : April 5.

Wheat May	0	3	3
Wheat September	0	8	6
Linseed May	0	4	6
Linseed September	0	12	6
Groundnut May	1	12	0
Castorseed May	2	4	0
Cottonseed May	1	0	0
Silver 1st Settlement	0	5	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1	2	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	8	0
Gold 2nd Settlement	0	14	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay : April 5.

Yarn No.	April	June	August
6 1/2s.	135	136	137
10 1/2s.	156	158	159
20 1/2s.	224 1/2	227	228½
40s.	323	325	327

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay : April 5.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd. :—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper Ready Alleppey per candy	87	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	87	8	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	91	0	0
Ginger bleached ready per cwt	18	0	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	16	8	0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt	17	4	0

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5th April, 1941 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.015 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 89.5 deg. (1.8 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 79.0 deg. (5.0 above normal).
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S E.
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5/4/1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.6 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.86 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Censure On Censors

Prudery And Snobbery Kill Film Progress

(BY CHARLES CHAPLIN.)

Personally, I am more interested in the future of motion pictures than I am in the past. But the word, "future", when made the subjects of such objects as the League of Nations, economic determinism and taxation, is somewhat stupefying to contemplate these days and especially the future of motion pictures, built as they are upon the shifting sands of popular entertainment.

To-morrow may be television. Who knows? In the haleyon days of the so-called legitimate drama when the theatre was prosperously embarked, drifting on a sea of popularity, along came the storm of mechanical science (the movie and the radio) and lo! the theatre found itself deposited upon the shores of neglect, an edifice of monumental dignity but considerably depleted from the wreck. Today, it serves as a hatchery from which plays and actors emerge for Hollywood consumption? Who would have thought that the theatre with all its tradition was destined to such a fate.

What is to be the fate of the motion picture industry? At present, it is astride the world of success. From a Bowery nicklodeon, it has passed through a metamorphosis to that of a Rockefeller music hall. Has it reached its zenith? Will it go higher? On the mechanical side, it has made miraculous advances, but, artistically, it has yet many obstacles to overcome.

For instance, one of them is the matter of censorship. When the weekly periodicals, the daily press, the novel and the theatre are free and unencumbered to comment frankly on current events, the film-play is burdened with a specially imposed censorship which denies it the right to dwell on many of the issues of the day.

Under normal conditions of censorship, the film play with its fictional "boy meets girl" theme, has quite a task competing with the realism of the film news weekly with its assassination of a king, the tragic accident of a zeppelin, its graphic accomplishments of a Lindberg. But to-day, in this Kaleidoscopic turmoil of fast and furious events, when cause and effect with increasing pace are bringing to light a more realistic view on human affairs, the film-play must ignore the vital issues and deal only in such subject-matter as a child would read in a rhyming book. This condition was brought about by a recent crusade in the press for purer films, and resulted in the industry creating a self-imposed censorship other than that with the national and state censor boards, the cry being that the film-play so affects the minds and morals that a more rigid censorship was necessary. Yet, on almost every other street corner, the daily Press features in glaring headlines that any child might read, crimes of violence, strikes and revolutions.

The problem of film censorship is difficult, and perhaps will never be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned. Nevertheless, if the element of aesthetic criticism were considered in censoring a film, it might result in a more adequate method of judging what is morally fit for the public. For many films that now pass the censors, if judged by their aesthetic standards would be banned in their entirety because of their lack of good taste, their false standards of life, and their vulgar treatment. On the other hand, many forbidden subject, if judged by aesthetic standards, might be beneficial and constructive if excelling in artistry and treated with dignity and intelligence.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Straits Rubber Issues In Request

CALCUTTA, April 5

The Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady. Jutes, Cottons, Teas and Government securities received moderate support, while Coals were neglected. Miscellaneous industrials and Engineering issues ruled steady at slightly lower prices. Straits Dollar Rubber issues on the other hand were in fair request after a long interval.

Government securities: 3 per cent loan 1963/65 95/2; 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 95/15; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/12; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109 small lot; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 107/8 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1949 98/10.

Banks: Central Bank 44/8; Reserve 105/4 small lot.

Railways: Chaparmukh Silghat Railway 86; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar (Guar) 107/8 small lot.

Cottons: Elgin Mills ord 19/6; Dunbar 201; Mohini Mills 12/4; New Victoria ord 2/3

Jutes: Adamjee pref 150; Auckland 172; Craig 1/6; Howrah 51/6; India 303; Kamarhatty 465; National 22/3; small lot: Nuddea 57; Orient 183/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 4/15; Indian Copper 2/1; Dalmia Cement ord 12/8; do defd 2/11 odd lot; Jubbalpore elec 14/10; Hukumchand Steel ord 11/2; do defd 3/8; Indian St Wagon pref 162 ct; Indian Iron and Steel 32; Kumardhubi Eng ord 4/4; Steel Corpn ord 19; do pref 119; Bararee Coke 21/6; B I Corpn ord 4/6 ex div; Dunlop Rubber second pref 116 ex div; Publicity Society 6/11; Rohtas Industries ord 21/1; small lots; Mysore Paper 14/2; Sree Gopal Paper 10/14; Star Paper 10/14; Titaghur Paper ord 17/6 small lot; do first pref 204; Rubbers Bukit Katil .93 cts; Connemara 1.42 1/2 cts; Jeram Kuantan .74 cts ex div; Malaka Pinde dol 1.40 cts; Perak River Valley 1.17 cts; Pajam dol 1.87 1/2 cts; Rantan Tin dol 1.90 cts; Sungei dol 3.12 1/2 cts; India General Navgn ord 80

Teas: Hasimara 43[illegible] 8/8 —A.P.

Indian Jute Mills' Decision

CALCUTTA: April 4.

The Committee of the Indian Jute Mills Association at a special meeting has decided that the mills should not close down for one week during the months of May and June.

This decision has been reached because of the present reduced stock and shortage of goods for near-at-hand shipment and also because of the possibility of increased freight space being available in April.—United Press.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay : April 5.

Linseed May	5	5	6
Linseed September	5	8	3
Wheat May	4	3	0
Wheat September	4	1	9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay : April 5.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	30	2	0
Highest	30	14	0
Lowest	30	0	6
Closing	30	11	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	8	0
Highest	32	14	0
Lowest	32	7	0
Closing	32	13	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	20	12	
Highest	20	15	6
Lowest	20	12	0
Closing	20	15	6

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the revenue from energy sales (subject to adjustment) of the said companies for the month of March 1941 and for nine months ended 31st March 1941 were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year :—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd. for the month of March 1940 : Rs. 1,92,209; for the month of March 1941 : Rs. 3,08,436.

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of March 1940 : Rs. 2,88,621; for the month of March 1941 : Rs. 4,40,088.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of March 1940 : Rs. 4,16,134; for the month of March 1941 : Rs. 7,18,013.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Limited for financial year upto March 31, 1941 : Rs. 24,35,124; for current financial year upto March 31, 1941 : Rs. 26,98,989

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for financial year upto March 31, 1940 : Rs. 35,11,534; for current financial year upto March 31, 1941 : Rs. 37,49,688.

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for financial year upto March 31, 1940 : Rs. 58,86,234; for current financial year upto March 31, 1941 : Rs. 59,10,806.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay : April 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	131	129	127	125	
M G Punjab	131	129	127	125	
M G Rajputana	136	134	132	130	
M G Oomra No. 3	168	165	162	159	...
M G C. P. No. 1	201	198	195	192	..
M G C. P. No. 2	182	179	176	173	..
M G Broach No. 2	235	232	229	226	
M G Punjab/American	278	275	272	269	
M G Surat	345	342	339	336	
M G Rajpipla	340	337	334	331	
M G Navsari	358	356	352	349	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay : April 5.

Approx. Quotations.	Ready
Bengal Fine	125/27
Berar	158/62
C. P. 1	193/96
C. P. 2	167/69
Khandesh	134/41
Muglai	145/47
Broach	231/33
Punjab S G 289F	356/66
Punjab R G 289F	331/35
Punjab R G 4F	271/78

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay : April 4.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr This year.	Last year
Khandesh	50	93,932	50,258
Central India	1,343	127,754	93,742
Barsi and Nagar	80	35,499	43,441
Hyderabad/Gaorani	80	35,499	43,441
Berar	1,040	333,060	283,974
Central Provinces	151	70,266	70,049
Total Oomras	2,865	759,941	648,208
Dholeras	596	65,989	63,351
N.-W. Provinces		1,202	2 3,697
Rajputana		5,161	27,295
Sind-Punjab	3,699	440,033	309,583
Broach	3,120	98,838	311,483
Coompta & Dharwar	271	42,432	18,445
Westerns-Northerns	152	47,363	19,211
Cocoanada		239	85
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,456	1,314
Total	10,703	1,462 654	1,422,607
Arrived by road to 3rd April 1941		253,133	214,358

On The Air

SUNDAY, APRIL 6.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Wazirbai. 5-20 Rajalakshmi Mohan Rao. 5-30 Lachhi Ram. 5-45 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Mohammad Husain. 6-30 Shri Rama. 6-45 Ghalib Ki Ghazlen. 7 Wazirbai. 7-15 Shri Rama as a Ruler. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Rama's exile. 8-35 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Lachhi Ram. 9-55 Masti Ke Phir Agae Zamane. 10-5 Husn Lal. 10-15 Mohammad Husain. 10-25 Wazirbai. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Flute and Mandolin. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Abhangs. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Ram Nam. 9-45 Katha. 10-30 R. N. Paradkar. 10-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-55 Ram Aur Shyam. 11-5 Padmavati Shaligram. 11-30 Ramayana in thirty minutes. 12 noon. Ram Jayanti. 12-15 p.m. Shankerrao Gaikwad. 12-30 Naraharibuwa Patankar. 12-45 Dashrath Ke Dulare. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ram Vanavas. 1-15 Classical chorus. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Naraharibuwa Patankar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Shankerrao Gaikwad. 5-50 S. R. Arbi. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Sadolikar. 6-20 H. Moradabadi. 6-25 Ram Navmi. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Padmavati Shaligram. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hisdustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Chicago Symphony Orchestra. 10-15 Monzart's Jupiter Symphony.

Bombay II —Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Ram Mahima. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Naraharibuwa Patanker. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Asarya Nritya. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Songs from "Tulsidas". 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Kharadkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Avinash Vyas and party. 8-10 Shankerrao Gaikwad. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Naraharibuwa Patanker. 9-20 Ram Janm. 9-50 Vishnupant Pagnis. 10-20 Padmavati Shaligram.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Krishna Ch. Banerjee. 5-20 Biresh Ch. Roy. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Next week's programme. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Abdul Ahad. 7-40 Sudha Banerjee. 8 Shova Kundu. 8-20 Ratnamala Sen. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Towards victory. 12. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Symphony concert.

MAHASABHA AND DIRECT ACTION

Savarkar Contradicts Press Report

BOMBAY: April 4.

"The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is the real authority to say the last word on this question. Meanwhile, if any views are expressed for or against preparations for direct action, they must be treated as personal or unauthorised, or mere hearsay and unfounded," observed Mr. Vinayakrao D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in an interview to the "United Press" regarding a report emanating from Patna that in view of the communications received by Mr. Savarkar from H. E. the Viceroy over the points raised by the former, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has counselled the Provincial units of the Mahasabha to suspend temporarily their activities in connection with the contemplated direct action movement.—United Press.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 13th week of 1941, i.e. the week ended 29th March, 1941, were as under:—

The total mortality 633 was 18 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 28.4 on the Census population of 1931, as against 562 for the 13th week of 1940 and the death rate 25.2. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 617 and the death rate 27.6.

Out of the total deaths, 156 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 128 attacks (including 8 imported) and 54 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 11 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 2 attacks (including one imported from Mysore) and 2 deaths. The number of live-births registered during the week was 753.

Small Business In Share Bazar

STEELS QUIET AND BOMBAY DYEINGS IMPROVE

Operators Await Developments

Bombay: April 5.

In view of approaching Easter holidays there was less disposition to operate and prices fluctuated within a narrow range without any definite tendency.

There was increased demand for Bombay Dyeing Mill shares which managed to register small improvement while Steel shares eased off under scattered liquidation. The market was irregular and closed barely steady.

The resolution of the general meeting to introduce 10 per cent margin and have special clearing, will be forwarded for the Government sanction.

Thus there is more disposition to await Government decision and naturally dealers are not inclined to increase risks and are watching war developments.

The Wall Street market wavered with cashing in on previous day's bulge shrinking fractional gains and substituting a condition of irregularity. The tone was barely steady with inflation possibilities continuing to underlie all suggestions of bullishness.

U. S. Steel shares closed 5/8 up at 57 3/4 dollars and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 1/8 down at 25 dollars.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2035 and after declining to Rs. 2025 improved to Rs. 2030. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1142 and improved to Rs. 1152.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing (1148/12) 1142 1143 1147 1146 1148 1152 1153; Century (433) 428 429 430 429 428 429; Central India (332/8) 330 328 329 330 331 330/8; Kohinoor (441) 438 437 439; New Great (453) 451 448 449 450; Simplex (114/8) 112 113 113/8 114; Swadeshi (312/8) 311 310 309 310/8 311/8; Associated Cement (146/8) 145/8 145/4; Andhra (1840) 1840; Tramway Ordinary (137/8) 134/8 140/8; Tata Hydro (180) 180; Tata Power (1650) 1655 1651 1655 1665 1660; Tata Steel Defd (2045) 2035 2032 2025 2027 2028 2030; Tata Steel Ordinary (400) 399 398 399 398; Tata Steel 2nd Pref (150/4) 150; Bellapur (219) 219/8; Bombay Steam (318) 318; Bombay Burma (571/4) 567 568 571 567.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April. 5.

100	Ahm. Advance	281	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1153	12
100	CENTURY	429	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	330	8
100	COLABA	190	0
100	Coorla	108	8
250	David	37	8
250	Dawn	356	4
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	15 3
100	FINLAY	192	8
100	GOKAK	224	8
1000	Hindustan	2190	0
100	Indore	72	8
100	Khatau	153	12
100	KOHINOOR	439	0
250	LAXMI	550	0
100	MORARJI	236	0
250	Model	98	4
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	450	0
100	Oosmanshahi	68	0
100	Phoenix	280	0
25	Sassoon Silk	92	8
1000	Sholapur	2790	0
50	SIMPLEX	114	0
100	SWADESHI	311	8
100	SWAN	198	0
500	Vishnu	1330	0
1000	Western	1200	0
	BANKS		
50-100	BARODA	107	8
25-50	CENTRAL	44	14
500	IMPERIAL	1560	0
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	386	4
50-100	India X.D.	142	0
100	RESERVE BANK	105	4
5	UNION X.D.	6	10
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	146	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	652	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	10
20	Mercantile	66	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	43	8
200	Oriental	3960	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	11
	ELECTRIC		
100	AHMD. OLD	181	14
100	ANDHRA VALLEY	1840	0
10	AJMER	12	3
50	BOMBAY TRAM	140	8
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	13	4
100	Karachi X.D.	218	12
100	Poona	225	0
100	Surat	181	14
1000	TATA HYDRO	180	0
1000	TATA POWER	1660	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	838	12
100	C. Province	105	12
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat X-D	98	12
100	Mandra Bhon	104	0
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	103	0
500	Tapti Valley X.D.	645	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	4	15
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	1 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	0
15	SHIVRAJPUR	31	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2030	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	398	0
100	Steel Corporation	19	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	580	0
10	Air Service	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	219	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	318	0
125	B. BURMA	567	8
50	B. Burma Cont.	190	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 6	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	140	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust X.D.	47	0
100	Indian Radio Def.	525	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	530	0
100	Port Canning	86	0
30	PREMIER CON.	89	0
15	SCINDIA	20	14
25	Tata Oil	43	10
100	Wimco	204	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
7	p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	650	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	117	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	109	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	8
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power X.D.	1560	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7 1/2	per cent Tata Steel 2nd	150	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	753	12
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	76	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	100	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April. 5.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-10
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-10
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 91
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-9
3 per cent War Bonds 101-8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/8

TAX FREE LOANS

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-11
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 108-4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128-4
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: April 5.

LONDON:—
B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 29/32 to 4th October.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 4th October.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 to 4th October.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 two months
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 two months
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 next two months.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/4
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/2 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2 nominal.
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/2 nominal.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 20
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 13/32 5th inst.
New York/London 4.03 1/4 4th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 4th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 4th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 4th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/2 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/2 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 4th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Small enquiry.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: April 4.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	77 7/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	104 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	104 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	112 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 1/8
Chartered Bank of I, A and China	8 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	76
National Bank of India	31 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: April 4.

1 T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.98.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: April 5.

The market presented a steady appearance to-day with prices showing narrow movements. Tata Deferreds opened at 1935 and improved to 1950, but closed finally at 1940. Tata Ordinaries improved by Rs. 3 to 393 and eventually stood at 392/8. Bombay Dyeings were firm at 1100. Indian Irons were quoted at 32.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1940) 1935 40 35 50 40, Tata Ordinaries (390) 390 91/8 91 93 92/8; Tata Ordinary 392/8, Tata Deferred 1940, Indian Iron 32, Bombay Dyeing 1100, Century 411/14, Central India 306/14, Kohinoor 416/4, Associated Cement 139/8, Bombay Burma 535, Scindia Steam 20/14, Tata Hydro 178/12, Reserve Bank 105/4, Imperial Bank F P 1560, Central Bank 44/12, Bank of India 142, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/15.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: April 5.

The recent action of the local market calls for attention and it will be interesting to know that once more Indian cotton prices are attractive. Compared with New York prices to-day Broach A/M delivery is 270 pts down, J/A is 284 pts down and New Broach A/M is 327 pts down. These figures speak for themselves and one can decide himself whether it is advisable to sell short when only 250 bales of Broach cotton are tendered so far.

Following a decline of 11 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 219 for Broach J/A delivery and prices after opening at Rs. 221 declined to Rs. 220. There was absence of professional bear pressure and prices improved to Rs. 222/8 under scattered covering

Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs 225/8 One professional operator who was recently a persistent seller was covering. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
F G M G Broach—			
April/May 1941	229	8	0
Fine M G Oomra—			
July/August	225	8	0
April/May 1942	210	0	0
Fine M G Oomra—			
May	162	4	0
July	162	8	0
Dec/January	167	8	0
F G M G Bengal—			
May	127	0	0
July	128	4	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 270 cent points at 331.
Broach J/A below New York July 284 cent points at 331.
Broach New A/M below N. Y. March 327 cent points at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: April 4.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	228 1/2	225	225
Broach	J/A	224 1/2	220	220 1/4
Broach	New A/M 1941	210 1/4	207	207 1/4
Oomra	May	162	157	157
Oomra	July	162 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Oomra	D/J	166 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Bengal	May	127	124 1/2	124 3/4
Bengal	July	128 1/2	125 1/2	125 3/4

LONDON SEEDS

London: April 4.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20-4 1/2 April/May quoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo 20-1 1/2 April/May quoted.
Wheat South Australian 27-6 April/May quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: April 4.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 14 1/8 buyers.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: April 5.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/8 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/4 at New York.

London spot Silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was raised 1/16d at 23 1/2d. Producers supplied. There was little covering and trade buying without recourse to Indian Government. The market was steady and buyers were satisfied. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/16. London Bombay Spot Silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3 and forward parity was also Rs. 62/10/3. In the local market professional operators being sellers prices are sagging and arrivals are increasing.

Ready	Rs.	43	0 9	62 14 0
Chaitra	Rs.	43	0 9	62 14 0
Vaishakh	Rs.	43	1 9	62 15 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 29.

LONDON SILVER

London: April 4.

Spot	23 1/8
Forward	23 1/8

LONDON GOLD

London: April 4.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay: April 5.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
From Bond Rs. 11
Shipment March Rs. 9/6 F B H
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14 to 14/5
Ready large grain Rs. 14/7 to 15/1
Tone:—Steady.

The Zone Pentangular

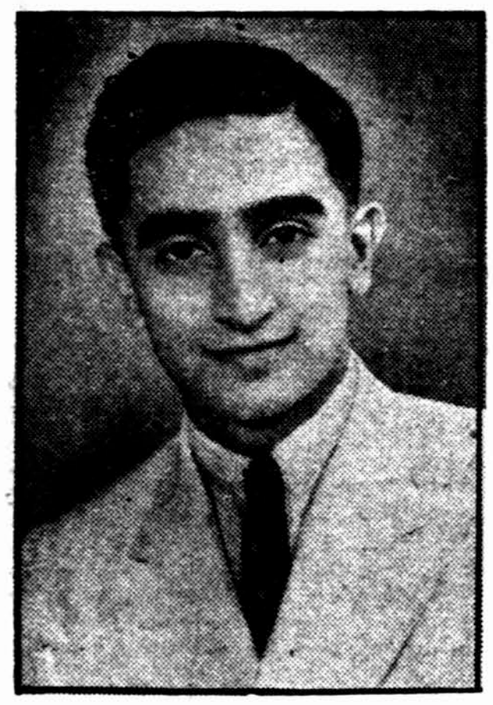
SCHEME BEFORE PENTANGULAR CRICKET COMMITTEE

By J. C. MAITRA

My scheme for the Zone Pentangular is now before the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament Committee. I have laid it before them for their early consideration. I do not know what their decision will be. Some of my friends say that I am too much of an optimist to expect a Committee thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Communal Cricket to lay aside its favourite competition and adopt something new in its place. I am prepared freely to admit that I am a rank optimist. But can anybody tell me that without robust optimism anything great can be achieved in this world?

INITIAL HANDICAP.

One may be disappointed to start with. But if one believes in his cause firmly, one will persist in it and is bound to succeed in the end. I know the present Pentangular Committee is elected on communal basis. They represent the five communal Gymkhanas of the city. Notwithstanding, I refuse to believe that they are so much steeped with communalism that they would not look at anything else. It is just possible that the Pentangular Committee would not take a decision by itself. It may refer the scheme to the Gymkhanas who are primarily responsible for the constitution of the Committee.



Mr. E. S. Modak, who stood first in the last Indian Police Competition Exam.

FEELING AT HINDU GYMKHANA.

It will, however, go a great way if the Committee discusses the scheme dispassionately and recommends it to their constituents for acceptance with any modification which may be found necessary and prudent. I have already placed it before the General Body of the Hindu Gymkhana which I understand, will consider it about the middle of this month. From the trend of discussions I am inclined to believe that the Hindu Gymkhana will recommend its acceptance to the Pentangular Committee.

POINTS IN FAVOUR.

Really speaking, the sane elements in all the communities are sick of this communal rivalry and fights in every field. It is almost galling and nauseating. The time has definitely arrived when this communal canker should be removed from the realm of sport. Now let us consider the various aspects of the new tournament which will commend its acceptance by the Gymkhanas concerned and the public at large. I have shown repeatedly in my articles that the Zone Pentangular will gather together better types of players than the Communal Competition, with its inherent limitations, can even do. I do not propose to go over the same route once again.

DECIDEDLY SUPERIOR IN QUALITY.

Unless we are determined to support the Communal Pentangular, despite its serious drawbacks, there cannot be any question about the superior quality of the Zonal Competition. The best players selected from each zone, as I have previously delineated, will form teams ten times stronger than each of the communal sides which parade in the present Pentangular. Would not the matches be more attractive and keen than some of the one-sided games we see now-a-days? Of course, they would be. Where then is the difficulty in replacing the Communal Pentangular by the Zone Pentangular?

BASELESS FEAR.

First of all, it is in the mentality of those who run this tournament. They fear that nothing but the communal festival would succeed in Bombay. They point out the Ranji Trophy matches staged in this city which failed to rouse the cricket fans to any appreciable extent. I admit that the National Tournament has not created that amount of enthusiasm which its importance demanded and deserved. But I maintain that the All-India Championships have not had a fair trial so far. It must be remembered that the Pentangular with its predecessor, the Quadrangular, has had a long and useful career, during which it has captivated the hearts of the cricket-loving public.

FAIR TRIAL.

The Ranji Trophy cannot be expected to supplant the Pentangular straightaway. For it to gain popularity it must take some time. Then the matches must be played before the great carnival Everybody has his thirst for cricket fully satiated by it. Anything which follows, however good it may be is bound to fall flat. That is not the experience of cricket alone. It is true of all games. After the chief event is held, nothing can recall the enthusiasm. On the other hand innovations do attract attention if set into action earlier. We saw this in 1939 when the Bombay-Nawanagar match received ample support from the public.

LOVE WILL PREVAIL.

I am, therefore, convinced that if the Inter-Provincial Matches are staged in Bombay before the Pentangular, they will be supported in an ever-increasing degree by the public. Now the Zone Pentangular stands on a different footing altogether. This is intended to supplant the Communal Festival. It will not, therefore, do to leave it to a gradual process. It must replace the old one at once and wholesale. I am strongly of the opinion that the new one will catch the imagination of the public at first sight. Bombay fans need a carnival. If they are provided with a feast as grand—in fact, more magnificent—I cannot see how they can ignore it. Their intense love for cricket is sure to draw them towards the Stadium.

WILL AND DETERMINATION.

What is needed, therefore, is the will and determination on the part of the Pentangular Committee—and the Gymkhanas concerned—to bid "good bye" to the communal tournament and welcome the Zone Competition. I have suggested that the management of the Carnival be vested in the same Committee as manages the present Pentangular, with an addition of representatives from the Cricket Club of India and the Bombay Cricket Association. It is but meet that two bodies, who have a lot to do with cricket in Bombay, should be associated with it. Their wholehearted co-operation is sure to be of great use to the Committee.

QUESTION OF EXPENSES

It may be asked who will bear the expenses of the new tournament, particularly those incurred in connection with the visit of the up-country players. At present the respective Gymkhanas foot the bills of all those whom they invite. My suggestion is that all those parties concerned in the management of the tournament should share the expenses equally. If this is not equitable to all, for some reason or other, the committee may easily apportion the costs on any other reasonable basis. I am sure this is not a rock on which the scheme should flounder.

POSITION OF EUROPEANS

Where then is the hitch? As I have stated above, the Hindu Gymkhana may commend its acceptance. I do not expect much opposition from the Bombay Gymkhana either. In recent years the Europeans have found increasing difficulty in fielding a respectable side. They have sportingly adhered to the annual engagement, more with a view to keep up the festival than to win further laurels. I feel certain that they would be too glad to be relieved of the responsibility of collecting a side which is so difficult to assemble. Owing to the importance which the Ranji Trophy is gaining in other parts of India the Europeans residing there prefer to support their local teams now-a-days.

WHO MAY OBJECT

There should not be any opposition from the Muslims. As they have a large number of first rate players spread all over the country, they stand to gain by it. The real losers from the players point of view, are the Parsis and the Rest. They have very few outstanding players who will have a chance of figuring in the tournament. At the present moment they can get into the Pentangular whether they come up to the standard of their rivals or not. In the new tournament, they will have to fight for a place everywhere. This I think will do them more good than harm ultimately. It will be an incentive to them to rise higher and higher and better the leading lights of the other communities.

PROPAGANDA BY AIR

Will it be sporting on the part of the Parsis and the Rest to hold up a tournament of the high character of the Zone Pentangular just to satisfy their communal vanity? Truly speaking, the communal tournament is retarding the progress of the Parsis. When their players can get into the team without any extraordinary effort they are bound to be slack. Therefore give them all a chance and a spun to better themselves. Let us hope the scheme will receive the approval of all the bodies concerned. By the way, I wanted to broadcast this scheme through the All-India Radio with a view to create public opinion in its favour. The local Station authorities have so far put off the engagement on some pretext or other. Perhaps, I shall not have an opportunity at all before the various Gymkhanas consider it. Nonetheless I shall persist in my campaign until the goal is reached.

SOCIETY WEDDING

Mr. M. C. Javeri, Bar-at-Law, was married to Miss Fatmabai, daughter of Mr. Cassamally Munjee Nathoobhoy, on Sunday at Nepean Road. The ceremony was solemnised by Major Prince Ali Khan.

AN officer's batman was going on leave. Giving final instructions to his deputy, he handed two bottles of medicine to him with the words: "This bottle is the officer's, and this is for the 'orse; and whatever you do, don't get 'em mixed, because when I come back you'll cop it if anything happened to that 'orse."

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Omissions Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Omissions Competition. 6/4/41.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

INDIAN ART 2,000 YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 6)

wealth of material for the free play of their fancy and the exhibition of their technical knowledge and artistic skill. In these stories the Buddha is sometimes born as a man, sometimes an animal, sometimes a bird and sometimes even a reptile, but the noble qualities of mercy and self-sacrifice always prove him to be Great Being. Some of the characters represented in the stories are mythical such as "apsaras" which are heavenly musicians human in form but possessing power to fly in the air. Kinnaras, who have the upper part of their body like that of a human being and the lower of a bird. Nagas, who are the spirits of water and assume the form of a serpent or that of a human being according to their will. These figures are painted frequently on the walls and ceilings of Ajanta caves and some of them possess great beauty.

The next slide represents a group of 'apsaras' constituting the troupe of Indra's musician. He is descending from the clouds with the party to pay his homage to the Buddha. The figure of the Indra has been drawn with great skill. His fair complexion, a fine feature and bejewelled crown at once show him the lord of heaven. To indicate movement the artist has ingeniously painted the necklace, the strings of pearls and the ear-rings inclined on one side instead of hanging downward. Among the musicians who accompany Indra only five are intact now. Two of them are flying on the same plane with Indra, one of them being of a fair complexion and the other ruddy. Both have exquisite features and much womanly grace. I shall show you presently the enlargements of these two figures. These two apsaras are playing on cymbals. On a lower plane than these two musicians is another playing on a flute. Her hair has been dressed in a very pleasing style. At a still lower level there is another musician whose instrument is not visible but she is carrying a tiny basket on her back. The ornamental ribbons tied round her neck are flying backward in order to indicate movement. The hair of this musician is curly and has been dressed backward in a plain style and not plaited, or tied together in a knot. Behind Indra there is another musician with a dwarfish figure and irregular features. The nose is particularly ugly. Such figures are purposely brought in by the artists of Ajanta in order to produce a comic effect in the subject. This musician is carrying a stringed instrument probably an 'Ektara'. The ribbons, the scarf and the decorative trial of the lower garment of this figure are also stretched backward in order to show movement. The blue and white clouds are conventional.

KINNARAS

To the right of this group just below the ceiling are two 'Kinnaras,' with the feathery tails and claws of a bird and the bust of a human being. These figures are indistinct in the original painting as well.

I now pass on to the enlargement of the two 'apsaras' one of which as I have told you before is of a fair complexion and the other ruddy. You yourself can best judge of the skill of the artist in painting these heavenly maidens. In the verandah of Cave XVII on the right wall there are some more 'apsaras', shown in the act of adoration and bringing offerings to the Buddha. The bust of one of these figures is intact and I show it to you as one of the masterpieces of the are of Ajanta. The 'apsara' has a headgear resembling a turban, or an elaborate scarf beautifully decorated with flowers and jewels. The artist's love of ornament is also apparent from the lovely pearl necklace, the strings of which are inclined on one side to indicate movement. The ribbons on the back of the figure also convey the same idea. The features have been drawn elegantly and the "aspara" is ooking sideways apparently through the pressure of air as one feels when moving fast. The idea of volume has been indicated by deepening the outline of the figure.

FLYING FIGURE

I show you another flying figure which is painted on the ceiling of Cave II. It apparently represents a Yaksha for there is no musical instrument in his hands. Yaksha were spirits of hills, woods or air, and in some cases attendants of superior deities. The present deity is carrying flowers and a fruit like a mango as an offering to the Buddha. The complexion of the Yaksha is dark yet the features are beautiful and the high lights on the nose, lips, shoulders and chest and the beautiful design of the loin cloth have added to the charm of the picture. The clusters of clouds with their fine brush-work and the position of the legs show rapid movement.

In this slide there is another subject which shows a very pleasing device of conch resting on a lotus flower. The conch apparently represents a diety. The lotus flower has been sacred to the Buddhist as well as to Brahmans. We find Vishnu holding a stalk of the lotus creeper and the name of the most prominent Buddhisattva is associated with the flower, i.e., Padmapani. The device shows great beauty of line and an exquisite colour sense. This subject also is pointed in the ceiling of cave II. I show you some more mythical and conventional devices from the ceiling of the same cave. One of them represents a pair of geese. In the Jatakas there are several stories showing that the Buddha was born as folden geese. In this painting the artistic fancy of the painter has given the bird a conventional tail, which as a decorative motif shows much beauty and delicacy of design. The colour used is red-ochre-mixed with lamp-black. The mixture has two shades, the darker one has been chosen for the background and the lighter for the figures of the birds so that the drawing may stand out in relief. The outline has been done in white obtained from lime mixed with some gummy substance. In the original painting the designs in white appear a little prominent from the other colours of the painting.

Of the other two devices one represents a boar which is associated with Vishnu and the other a mermaid. The design of the foliated tails of these mythical creatures is the same in all three penels.

CEILINGS OF AJANTA

The ceilings of Ajanta show a kaleidoscopic variety of motifs and devices representing floral scrolls,

(Continued on Page 35)

GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING

says Father Kruschen

Just look at Father Kruschen on the Hockey Field! Still plays a dazzling game at 45 and makes rings around some of the youngsters. Most men at his age have retired long ago and are now lazy and bad-tempered, with no interest in life. So silly—everyone *(you included)* could be active and full of life—doing the things you did at 20—if only you would follow a simple rule of health practised all over the world. TAKE KRUSCHEN SALTS EVERY DAY.

Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

Three-Legged Race

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by:

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Blind Man's Buff .

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"I have been pleased to see your sports and am gratified to see the activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari. I would have been pleased more had I seen you performing "Hanuman Kud" and "Angad Kud" successfully."

That is how Shri Himatlal Anjaria, who presided at the all-Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari's Sports Competitions on Sunday, March 23, addressed the boys and girls of the Association, and then explained what "Hanuman" and "Angad" Jumps were.

He also expressed a desire that new games may be replaced for the old ones, for, he said to children, "you who are young to-day will grow to be Motorists, Sailors and Pilots. You may, therefore play such games at this age. which will help you to those achievements."

Lemon and Spoon Race
(The Winner)

Then he cited an example of a sport competition held elsewhere outside India, in which girls prepared their own small steamboats and raced them into the waters. "And remember", he continued "that you who are young to-day must continue to keep in touch with the young when you grow old, and do for them what is being done for you to-day."

Having finished that speech, after Shri Indra Vasavada, the General Secretary, had introduced him to the audience. Shri Himatlal Anjaria, who takes great interest in the activities of the younger generation, awarded prizes to the winners in the different games.

Prominent personalities at the Balkan-ji-Bari Sports Competitions held at Vile Parle on March 23: Shri Himatlal Anjaria (centre) presided and gave away the prizes. Shrimati Ratanben Mehta, Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavaty, Shri C. L. Bakshi, Shri K. L. Kasotia and Shri T. N. Merchant were the judges. Other important persons: Shri R. T. Kelavala, Secretary, Vile Parle; Shri Indra Vasawada, General Secretary, All-Bombay; Shrimati Dhanuben, Shri Prabhulal Upadhyaya, Secretary, Khar, and Shri Jayant Pandya, Secretary, Ghatkopar.

Prize Winners

The following are the prize winners in the various sports competitions, held on the Gokalibai High School ground, on Sunday, March 23, evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children between 6 and 9 years:—

110 yards Race: Bro. Indralal. Spoon and Lemon Race. Bro. Sant Kumar; Three-Legged Race: Bros. Lal Singh and Indra Lal; Blind Man's Buff: Sis. Rama Ratilal; Finding the Coin: Sis. Vidya Uma Shankar; Slow Cycling: Bro. Sant Kumar; Plantain Plucking; Sis. Indira Munsiff; Musical Chairs: Bro. Sant Kumar.

Children between 9 and 12 years:—

(Order of games same as above) (1) Bro. Vadilal Modi; (2) Bro. Vadilal Modi; (3) Bros. Dunga Mant and Govind Hasraj; (4) Sis. Vimla Vrijlal; (5) Sis. Shanta Gandhi; (6) Bro. Vadilal Modi; (7) Bro. Govind Hansraj (8) Sis. Urmila Mehta.

Children between 12 and 16 years:—

(Order of games same as above) (1) Bro. Chandrakant; (2) Bro. Eknath; (3) Bros. Chandrakant and Pramod Parekh; (4) Bro. Chimanlal Mehta; (5) Sis. Rama Sukhlal; (6) Bro. Kanu Ranchhoddas (7) Bro. Chimanlal Mehta; (8) Sis. Rama Sukhlal.

Besides small books were given to all who took part in the competitions.

Then thanks were given to the President and all who had kindly helped in the competitions, after which the function was over. Every one returned happy to his or her home.

* * * *

The Best Way

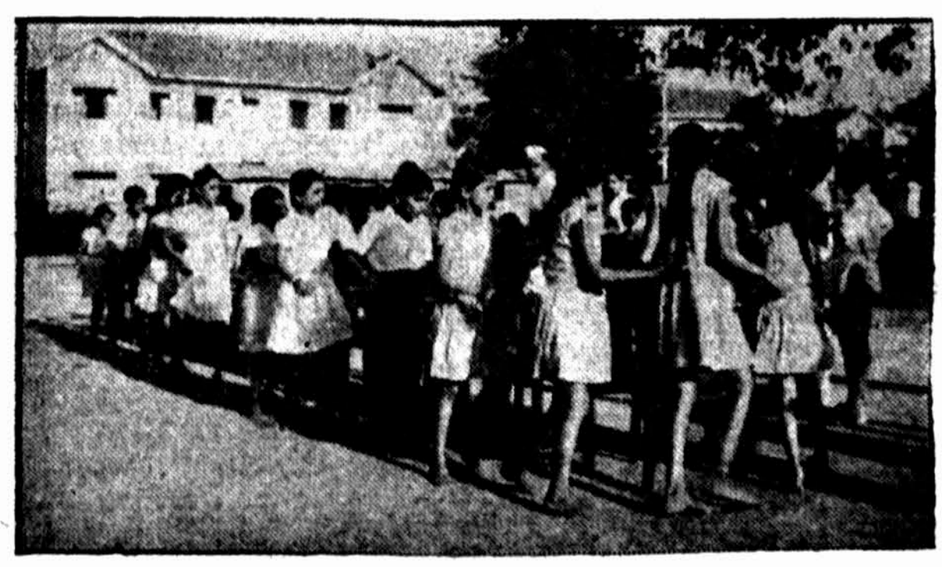
Having read the above poem, perhaps you feel a bit more curious about so many Whys than otherwise. For your information, I may inform you that an "I Wonder Why?" series has been started in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" through which an attempt is being made to answer all these questions as satisfactorily as possible.

Besides the above feature, a number of very interesting articles and beautiful pictures are given in every issue of this monthly journal. The April issue, which is just ready, is a Special Spring Number and contains a wide variety of stories and essays which are bound to interest you.

Lemon and Spoon Race
(Starting).

If you are not a permanent subscriber of this "ideal journal for boys and girls", "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", I strongly advise you to get at least its Special Spring Number, April issue, by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



Musical Chairs

Slow Cycling.

A Page For Women

Love Must Have Its Own Nest

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine:

My daughter is engaged to a fine boy who has a very small-paying job. They cannot afford to pay rent now and so their prospects for marriage are dimmed.

My house is very large and I would love to have them live with me. I am a widow. Because then they could marry right away and not have to worry about living and food expenses.

But I have heard that some marriages are ruined because the children have lived with the parents . . . so that I hesitate to offer them the chance.

Do you think we three could live together harmoniously or do you think they ought to wait until he has a better job and then live alone?

PROSPECTIVE-MOTHER-IN-LAW.

* * * *

No doubt, my dear, you think you are being very magnanimous ... but it wouldn't work out. Because marriage is not just a matter of being licensed to occupy the same room at night... but a matter of appearing as a social unit and accepting adult responsibilities.

The best part of marriage is the striking out for oneself, the building, furnishing and occupying of the new nest, however small. And your daughter and her husband will be deprived of all this if they yield to the temptation of accepting your offer. It rarely works out. Two adult women cannot function in the same house without one being subordinated to the other. And this, of course, is bound to make for enmity. Your daughter wants marriage, not only for love and moonlight, but to learn how to be a woman. And this is practically impossible if she continues to be tied to her mother's apron strings.

Your son-in-law, while appreciative at first, would grow to resent you and the conditions which eliminate privacy for him.

If you really want to help them, you might offer to buy them their furniture as a wedding gift... or help them to find a tiny apartment somewhere else.

Otherwise you will have to let them work out their own destinies, as no doubt, your own father and mother did... and you and your husband.

* * * *

Marriage is for flying out of the nest, not burrowing into it.

I should say, definitely, hands off. Do not assume responsibilities which should no longer be your responsibilities. If you have money, it would be nice to make your daughter a substantial present.....but don't hover over it, as you would, if you took them in.

Be as gracious as always, but do not make any overtures or promises to them. They are old enough to be in love.....they should be able to make their own plans. Perhaps your daughter can also work in order to raise her budget. There are many things a woman can do to help increase the family income.

Suggest something of this sort to your daughter. If she is working now, there is no reason why she shouldn't continue her job after she is married. Otherwise she will either have to give him up or wait until things open for him.

If they really love each other, they will wait until the end of the world comes and Gabriel calls a conclave of the faithful with his solid gold trombone.

In the meantime....it's no concern of yours. You are there to see that the wedding guests are happy and kiss the bride goodbye....not to say hello to a new boarder.

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Every woman's dream
The beautiful complexion every woman longs for is now yours for the asking... thanks to the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This lovely cream penetrates so deeply into the pores that every bit of dirt and stale make-up is flushed to the surface... leaving your skin softer and more beautiful than ever before. One more hint: a dash of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Ski-Lotion will stimulate blood circulation to the skin tissues and bring the blush of youth to your cheeks.
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS
D104
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
SKIN LOTION
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
Perfect
COLD CREAM

KNITTED ACCESSORIES FOR GIRLS

NOW is the time to start on daughter's hat, scarf and glove set. This idea for a scarf is simply wonderful. Daughter can leave her coat open for as long as she has this turtle-neck gillet on which can tie around the waist. Mothers need never worry. The little embroidery makes the set an appealing one to every girl.

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MILADY'S MAKE-UP

Some Topical Tips

"Pretty is as clever does," is the modern version of the old saying, which has become the motto of some of the largest beauty salons in the country—salons with make-up counters where women may have cosmetics blended for their individual colourings, to match special costumes or give a flattering harmony under special lighting conditions.

Here are some of the beauty tips offered in support of the motto—tips which every woman should read twice and apply to herself if she isn't satisfied with her make-up technique. Test them and see if your complexion doesn't improve while your decorative cosmetics give more satisfactory results.

One of the first things these beauty experts point out is the importance of cleanliness. You know about having your face clean before applying make-up but what about your hands? Wash them immediately before sitting down in front of your mirror. They should be not only clean, but also free from cream, oil or other make-up.

CREAM FOUNDATION

Always use a make-up base when you want that "finished look," particularly in the winter when temperature changes have a tendency to make your skin blotchy. Use a cream foundation. Liquids and the cake type bases tend to dry the skin in the winter and cause it to flake off. A cream that is especially good is whipped to frothiness and is practically foolproof to put on. Apply a dab to five different spots on the face: centre of the forehead, tip of the nose, both cheekbones and chin. Blend each dab in a widening circle outward and upward until all meet and form an even film over the entire face.

Don't forget you have ears and a throat. Spread your foundation thoroughly over face, throat and ears if you wear your hair high. A faint touch of rouge inside the ears will make your pompadour more flattering.

PROPER ORDER

Apply make-up in this order: foundation, eyeshadow, rouge, powder, lipstick, mascara, eyebrow pencil or grooming. The reason for this unusual order is that if you put rouge on immediately after the foundation, you may use too much. By using eyeshadow first, you will get just the right amount on your cheeks.

Pat or brush off surplus powder, for wiping disturbs the foundation and rouge. Use an elderdown puff or powder blending brush and keep the strokes featherlight. Never fail to brush the eyebrows with a clean mascara brush and use a bit of cotton or your fingertips to go over creases around eyes, nose and corners of mouth.—"New York Times."

Stamp Collectors' Corner

French semi-postals were at one time a very familiar item on the philatelic lists, and the proceeds from such issues have long been depended upon for relief in many quarters of the French Empire. Certain it is, that never before has such need been as urgent as it is now, to the small portion of France for which it is at present available. Unoccupied France has issued three semi-postal series during the last few weeks, to benefit several groups. After a considerable, and wholly understandable delay, these stamps have been received in this country, following rumours of them which have been extant for some time.

First is a set marked "Secours National" (National Aid), made up of four values devoted to agricultural subjects, in this arrangement: 80 centimes plus 2 fr. gray, workers in a wheat field; 1 fr. plus 1 fr. brown, peasant sowing seed into newly plowed ground; 1.50 fr. plus 2 fr. violet, gathering of grapes by peasants; 2.50 fr. plus 2 fr. green, cattle grazing.

The picture of a nurse comforting two children appears on the 1 fr. plus 2 fr. violet-gray item, inscribed "Pour Nos Victimes de la Guerre" (For our Victims of the War).

Third on the list is a 1 fr. plus 10 c. red-violet, with a portrait of Honore de Balzac, almost identical in design with the Balzac item of 1939, and bearing the same inscription, "Pour les Chomeurs Intellectuals" (For the Intellectual Unemployed).

Return Of Transylvania Symbolized

Under the sponsorship of Madame Horthy, wife of the Regent of Hungary, a charity movement has been organized to raise funds for aid to the portion of Transylvania that has recently been reacquired by Hungary from Rumania. The value of stamps as a means of raising charity funds has not been overlooked in this enterprise, and a semi-postal issue of three values has been released for the benefit of the cause. The stamps were designed by Alexander Legrady, a Magyar artist, and present allegorical designs

The 10 fillers plus 50 f. green shows a Magyar soldier marching towards Transylvania. In the background is the armoured figure of Prince Czaba on horseback. Czaba is a legendary figure who is believed to ride to the aid of the Hungarian forces whenever their plight is desperate. On the stamp he is shown riding through the Milky Way, the course he always takes when his services are be sought

The "Patrona Hungaria", the Holy Virgin, is portrayed on the 20 f plus 50 f violet-red, protectively embracing a Szekler man who wears a crown of thorns. The

France Announces Semi-Postals

By MURIEL NISSEN.

Szeklers are inhabitants of the Transylvanian valleys that form part of the re-acquired territory, and the stamp design symbolizes the return of those people to their mother country.

On the third value, a 32 plus 50 f yellow-brown, a Szekler mother is shown offering her child to her country. In the background the sun is rising above a church.

French Stamps—Then And Now

Just a year ago the output of French stamps had approached a record making peak with at least one new commemorative announcement each week. Now, even the rumour of a released, or being-prepared-for-release item

constitutes French postal news. Rumours, at the moment, are not lacking, for several items seemed to be under consideration by the Vichy Government. One report concerns the release of a 50 franc stamp in blue, honouring the memory of Georges Guynemer, most famous of all French aviators during the first World War. Information regarding this release is very sketchy, but it is presumed that the adhesive was released prior to the German invasion, and that it is now being used in the unoccupied portions of France.

On the "rumoured" list is a set of three semi-postals to be issued for the benefit of the unemployed in occupied France, especially for that group for whom the "intellectual" charity stamps have been issued in previous years. When, and if, released, the stamps will have the following values and designs: 80 centimes plus 10c., portrait of Claude Debussy, 1 franc plus 10 c., Honore de Balzac, 2.50 fr. plus 25 c., Claude Bernard.

Danish Postal Additions

Revised postage rates have brought about the release of seven new stamps from Denmark, in the ancient caraval and numeral design of the 1933-34 issue. All are new printings. The following values and colours make up the new arrivals; 6 ore red, 7 ore brown, and 8 ore green, in the numeral of value type, with 15 ore green, 20 ore carmine, 30 ore orange, and 40 ore blue, in the caraval design.

Columbian Air-Mails

The republic of Columbia is currently releasing a set of thirteen air mails in the following values and designs; 5 centavos and 30c. "pre-Columbian" monument; 10c and 40c, allegorical design depicting the legend of El Dorado; 15c and 50c, fortifications of Cartagena; 20c, 60c and 80c, Colonial Bogota; 1 Peso and 3P. proclamation of independence;

2P and 5P, National Library.

Stamp Teasers

1. What is a "Yare" and what stamp pictures one?
2. An Allegory of electricity harnessing light to a water wheel appears on what adhesive?
3. For what is Pierre de Coubertin noted, and what postage paper honours him?
4. A huge tortoise holds the spotlight on what stamp design?
5. Where is Lake Ilopango, and what stamp carries a view of it?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. In 1932 Belgium issued a stamp in honour of Professor A. Piccard's Stratosphere Flight and a picture of the Professor's balloon is shown on the stamp.
2. Trajan's Arch appears on an Algerian stamp of 1930.
3. A 1936 stamp of Haiti carries the triple portrait design of Alexander Dumas, his father, and his son, all famous in the annals of literature.
4. Newfoundland, in 1931, issued a stamp featuring a dog-sled team.
5. Saint Rose of Lima, patron saint of Peru, has been honoured on the postage paper of that country.

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INDIAN ART 2,000 YEARS AGO

(Continued From Page 32)

jewellery designs, geometric patterns, mythical figures, both human and animal, acrobatic competitions, animal fights, snake-charmers and Bacchanalin scenes. Many of the floral design can be copied with advantage and used for modern requirement, in the form of borders for Saries and for the decoration of furniture and utensils of daily use. The School of Art and crafts, which has recently been established in Hyderabad is manufacturing Sari borders and silver and copper articles using freely the Ajanta designs for decorative effect.

One of the most beautiful example of the decorative art of Ajanta is the ceiling of the shrine of Cave II. In this subject the artist has arranged the floral designs and conventional devices in the form of concentric belts closing them ultimately in a rectangular panel in the spandrels of which the figures of four cherubs are painted. The sweet plumbness of these cherubs remind one of their analogues in the West during the Renaissance period. They are bringing offerings of flowers and fruits to the Buddha. Among the designs of the concentric belts one represents a lotus-vine in which flowers of various types are shown. The skill of the artist in the representation of flowers with all the beauty of their form, the delicacy of their petals and stalks and the charm of their colours is absolutely marvellous. As the floral design is very rich the artist has painted bands of simple devices in black and white apparently to give rest to the eye. Among these motifs some may be symbolical such for example the four conches joined by a Swastika like mark which represented the esoteric doctrine of the Buddha and was adopted by several other sects. Another device represents a pair of posts or a gateway which may also be symbolical.

COLOUR OF PAINTINGS

The next subject represents floral designs, fruits and mythical creatures in the form of bulls fighting or sporting with one another. On the stalk of a lotus creeper a parrot is also seen. There are also two bands representing jewellery designs. The colours used by the artist are very soft and the drawing also shows a fine taste.

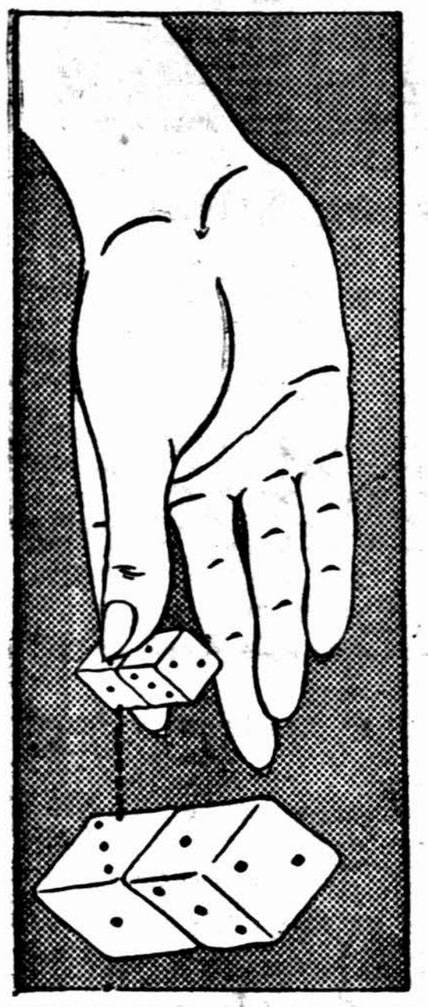
A real animal fight is painted above a pillar in Cave I in which two bulls are fighting. The artist seems to have possessed command not only in showing the plastic beauty of the bodies of these animals, but he has also succeeded in showing the tense feeling which these animals have when engaged in such combat.

I now illustrate a Bacchanalian scene in which a Parthian or Bactrain king is sipping wine in the company of his wife and two other ladies, one of whom is holding a flagon of wine. In the foreground there are two buffoons holding trays of desert. The features and the dresses of these figure leave no doubt that they are Iranian or Bactrian and for these reasons this fresco for a long time was supposed to represent the Iranian King, Khusru II, who sent an embassy to the Deccan King, Pulukesin II, in the seventh century A.D. But in the paintings of Ajanta foreigners are represented frequently and as in the time of Asoka the Buddhist religion had penetrated as far north-west as Afghanistan and Bactria and as the name of Pahlavas, Yavanas and Sakas are frequently mentioned in the early Indian records, and further as in the 2nd or 1st century B.C., the western Satraps established independent kingdoms in the provinces north of the Deccan and in Kathiawar the appearance of such figures in the paintings of Ajanta is not a matter of surprise. The floral and fruit de-

(Continued On Page 38)

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Trick With Dice

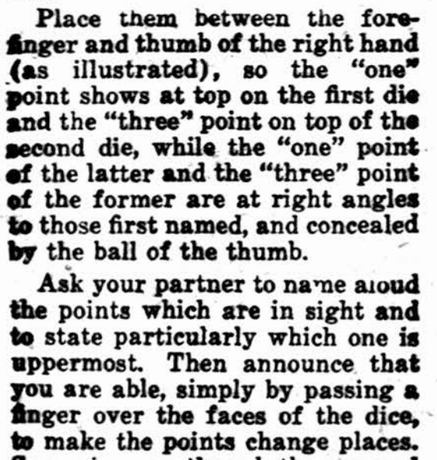


NEXT time you play backgammon, try this trick on your partner with your pair of dice.

Place them between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand (as illustrated), so the "one" point shows at top on the first die and the "three" point on top of the second die, while the "one" point of the latter and the "three" point of the former are at right angles to those first named, and concealed by the ball of the thumb.

Ask your partner to name aloud the points which are in sight and to state particularly which one is uppermost. Then announce that you are able, simply by passing a finger over the faces of the dice, to make the points change places. So saying, gently rub the exposed faces of the dice with the forefinger of the left hand, and, on removing the finger, show the points to have changed places.

The effect is produced, of course, by a slight movement of the thumb and finger of the right hand when bringing the hands together, putting into view the side which had been concealed by the ball of the thumb. A reverse movement, of course, replaces the dice in their original positions.



1940 Square

SEE if you can complete this Magic Square by filling in the twelve blank spaces with the numbers 1 to 12, inclusive, so that the rows, columns, or diagonal rows will, in every instance, total 1940.

The Problem of the Six Substitute Letters

OUR Exetian correspondent neglected to send a translation with this picture of a social scene in his country. We trust, however, that there are enough Exetian-born citizens among our readers to tell their friends what this is all about.

In case you do not have an Exetian neighbor, you might try crossing out some of the letters in the balloons and substituting other letters in their place. Use only six kinds of letters, one kind for each balloon. These six letters, by the way, spell the name of a city in the south western part of the United States.

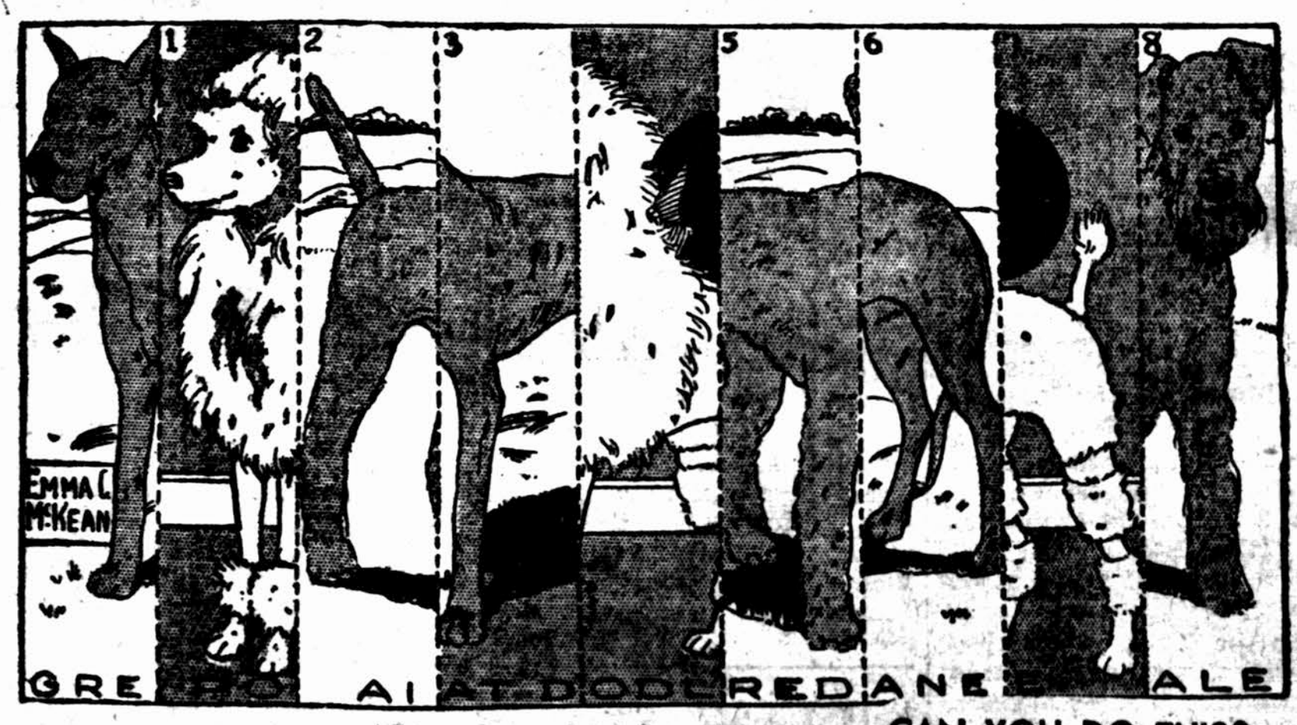
When on a Hike

WHAT would you do if: 1, You were hiking through an unknown deserted part of the country to a distant town; 2, your only guides were the successive signposts you encountered on the way; 3, coming presently to four crossroads, you found that the signpost there had been upset by the wind and had fallen into a ditch face downwards; 4, you wanted to continue on your way?

Answer: Replace the post in its hole, so that the proper arm with its lettering *points the way you came*. Of necessity, the directions of the other arms will be correct.

(For Solution See Page 39)

Scrambled Dream of the Judge at the Dog Show



ONE of the expert dog fanciers appointed to judge the exhibits at the dog show had a terrible nightmare. He dreamed that dogs of various types got all mixed up so that he couldn't tell which was which.

Here are three of them in the form of a fold up puzzle.

To see the first dog, and learn its name, fold line 1 right, to meet line 3, and fold line 6 left, to meet line 4. Fold 7, back.

To see the second dog, fold line 2 right, to meet line 4, and fold line 7 left, to meet line 5. Fold 1 and 8, back.

To see the third dog, fold line 3 right, to meet line 5, and fold line 8 left, to meet line 6. Fold 2, back.

CAN YOU DO THIS?

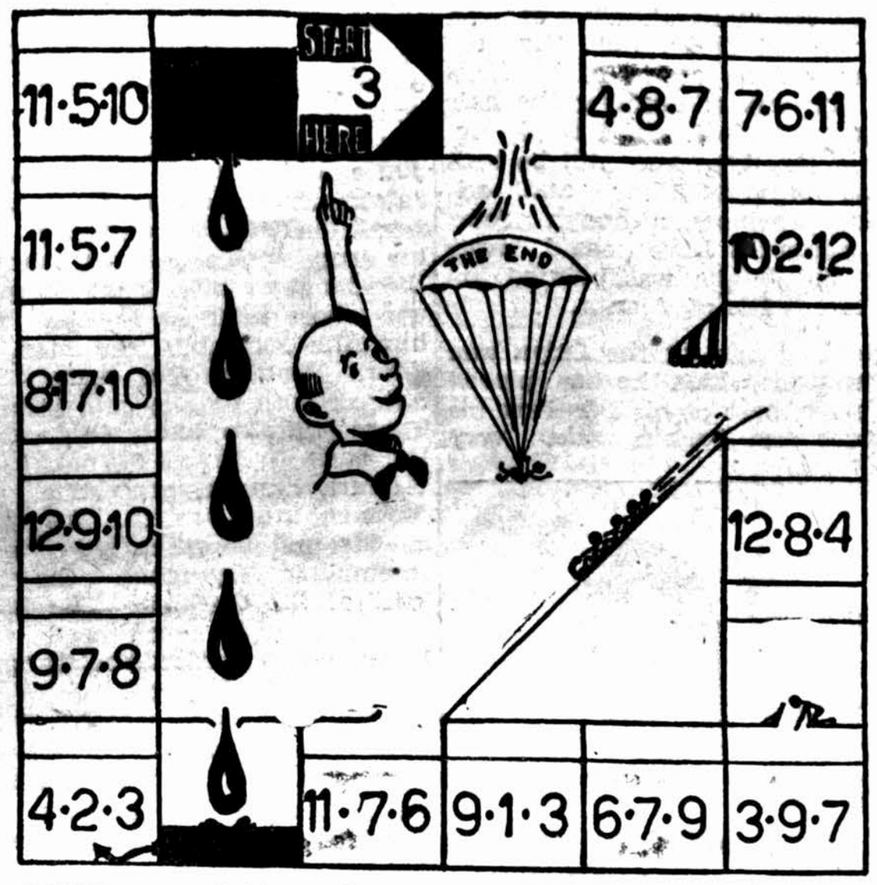
HOW much of an acrobat are you? You can find out by sitting on the floor with your knees drawn up so that your feet rest flat on their soles and close to your body. Your toes must point out straight in front. Now fold your arms and try to stand up without help of any kind.

MS MFB NKHI VKME MFB HBU FCM:
MFB NSSU-ISSEKAN DSZ VFS JBHQBJ
MFB TCQC CAU FSM GFSGSICMB VSPIU
IKEB MS LCEB C UCMB VKMF ZSP YSH
ABWM JPAUCZ CYMBHASSA. GCII PO
MBCGPO- 6969, CYMBH JKW CAU
CJE YSH TKL.

The Luncheon Cryptogram

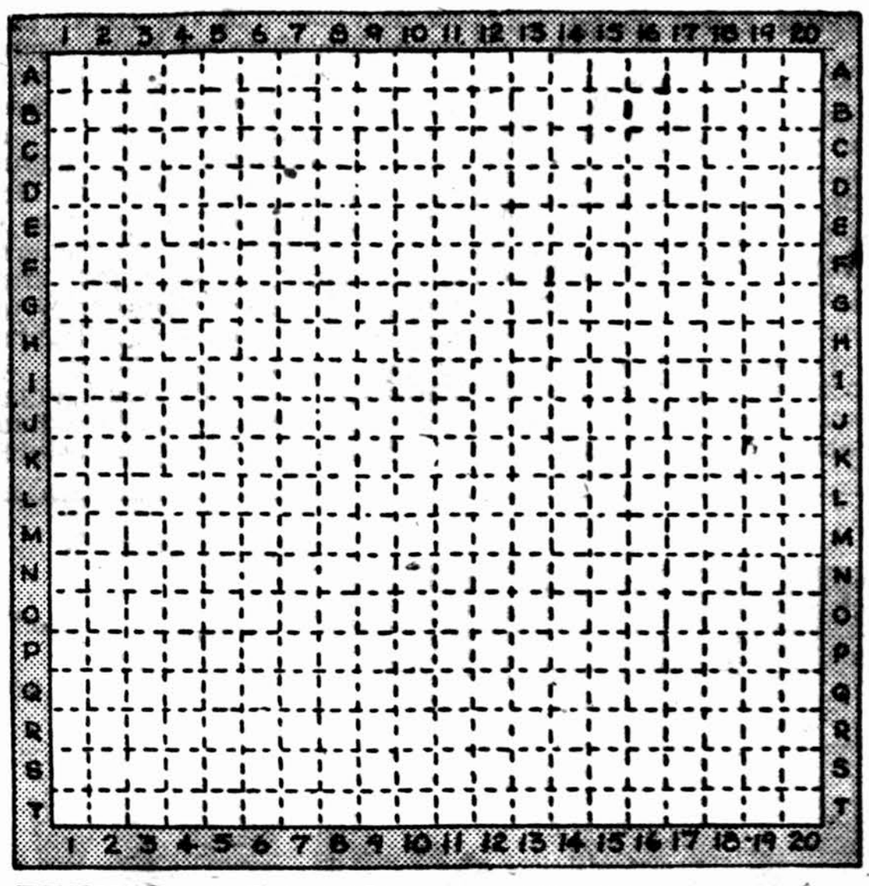
NOONTIME in a busy downtown restaurant. One hungry stenographer scans the tabloid while waiting for her order. Her friend is endeavoring to decipher a mysterious code message just handed to her from the vicinity of the soda counter. We leave it to you, cryptogram fan. Can you read it for her?

Select-A-Code First



THE object of this puzzle is to reach THE END after using every number in the square ONCE only. Begin in the square indicated by the starting number in the white arrow—the third square, clockwise. Before starting to count you must select a code by which you will use the numbers. When you have chosen the starting number, count that many squares around. Pick the next number by your code wherever you land and proceed around in like fashion until you have used every number. Follow direction symbols as you arrive at them. As you use each number, check, circle or cross it out.

Puzzle Lesson in Drawing



WOULD you like to take a lesson in drawing and at the same time test your accuracy in following directions? If so, above is your paper ready for you. All you need is a pencil sharpened to a good point.

The squares formed by the dotted lines in this chart are keyed by numbers at the top and bottom and by letters at the left and right sides, as you can see. Thus, the seventh square in the row designated by the letter K, would have the designation K7 and so on.

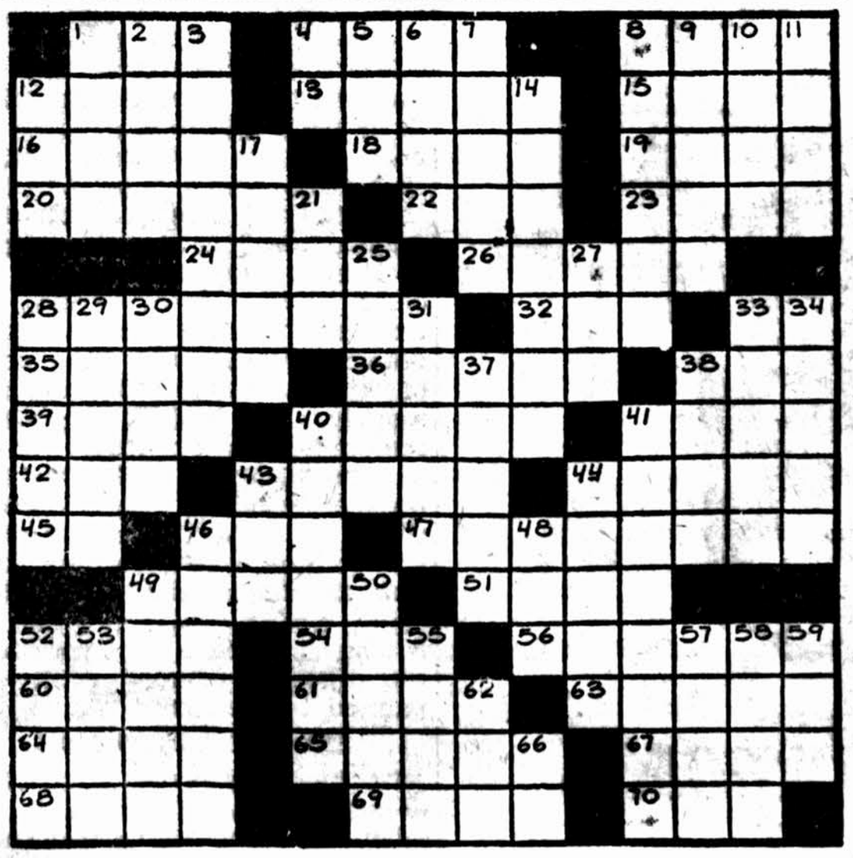
Now, to make your drawing, simply start at the center of squares SII and draw a continuous line through the center of each square as follows: S10, S9, S8, S7, R7, R8, Q7, P6, O6, N6, N5, O4, P3, O2, N2, M2, L2, K2, J2, I2, H3, G4, F5, E6, D7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, D13, E14, F15, G16, G17, F17, E17, D16, C16, B17, A17, B18, C19, D18, E18, F19, G19, H19, I18, J17, K16, L15, M15, N14, O13, O12, O11, P11, Q11, R11, S12, S13, T14, T13, T12, T11, T10, S10, R9, Q8, P7, O8, P9, Q9, R10, S11.

When you have finished, you'll discover that you have drawn something found on most farms.

Save this design and watch for more puzzle lessons in drawing in this page.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Masculine name
4—Candlenut trees
8—Microbe
12—Portend
13—Who brought about the nomination of McKinley for president?
15—On the sheltered side
16—Market place
18—Midday
19—Exterior covering
20—Seraglios
22—Incline the head
23—P. t of the palm
24—Compositions for two instruments
26—Minute openings in the skin
28—What was the former name of Regensburg?
32—Vehicle
33—Father
35—Exalt the spirit of
36—..sy gait
38—Domestic animal
39—Medium for bathing
40—Who was the male lead of "When Tomorrow Comes"?
41—What is the missing name: Carrie Chapman ——?
42—Type measures
43—Of sounder mind
44—Child's favorite saint
45—Behold!
46—Exclamation of contempt
47—Who wrote "The Jungle"?
49—Division of the calyx
51—Plunder
52—Exclamation
54—Twine together
56—Reptile
60—Breathe laboriously
61—Pertaining to grandfather
63—Molding of convex profile
64—Masculine name
65—Spanish title
67—Fondles
68—Speed contest
69—Satisfy
70—Seat of a bishop's authority

VERTICAL

1—Roman garment
2—Scent
3—Who wrote "The Egoist"?
4—Exclamation
5—Human being
6—Soon
7—Pry into affairs
8—American operatic star
9—Masculine name
10—Lease
11—Native of Media
12—Exclamation
14—Where is Phillips Academy?
17—Divert
21—Weep convulsively
25—What lawgiver was among the seven wise men of Greece?
27—Short-napped fabric
28—Revolt
29—What mission was the scene of a massacre in 1836?
30—Makes lace
31—Who wrote "Come down to Kew in Lilac Time"?
33—Adelina was the first name of what famous soprano?
34—Perfume from flowers
37—Danger
38—In what village was the miracle of changing water into wine performed?
40—What island group is between Florida and Haiti?
41—Military instruments
43—Drunkard
44—Flout
46—Implement for breaking substances
48—Negative
49—Sudden fright
50—Bathes
52—Imitator
53—Monk of Tibet
55—African river
57—Woody plant
58—Stringed instrument
59—Worm
62—Parcel of land
66—Concerning

Cryptograminiatures

THE eight strange words below, spelled with 18 letters, represent a familiar proverb consisting of nine words which are spelled with 36 letters:

N UC O PEETO BAS PUD F UE

Beginning with the first letter, which is omitted, every other (or second) letter thereafter is omitted. What is the familiar proverb?

A CERTAIN letter when properly placed several times in the following cryptogram will enable you at once to decipher it into one complete sentence:

OUNDO UGHUG GEDOCKS THEAG GE DAS CAL SAN

This puzzle will, at the same time, enable you to tell how quickly you can summon words to your command.

Riddleculous

What has many eyes yet never cries?

A potato.

* * *

When is a black dog most likely to enter a bungalow?

When the door is open.

* * *

Why is a bald-headed man sure of success?

Because he comes out on top.

* * *

What useless thing accompanies a train and without which no locomotive or car could run?

Noise.

* * *

What word of five letters is never pronounced right?

Wrong.

* * *

What is it that is full of holes yet holds water?

A sponge.

* * *

When have horses eight feet?

When there are two of them.

* * *

Why should needle always be spelled with an I?

Because a needle is no good without an eye.

WHAT DOES THIS SAY?

Palindrome Number

THE mathematically-minded fans of this page will find this one is different:

Find a number of three figures whose square is a palindrome, that is, reads the same backward and forward and consists of an even number of digits.

Try it without further help, but if you can't get it, work it out this way: the first figure is one less than the sum of the second and third figures; the total of the first multiplied by the second is four times as much as the third numbers. Now go to it.

INDIAN ART 2,000 YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 35)

signs in the corner panels of this subject are excellently drawn, while the pair of geese who are looking amorously at one another, shows the artist's sympathy with sub-human beings.

RACES IN AJANTA PAINTINGS

By the 6th century A.D. Buddhism seems to have gathered in its folds various types of Indian races whom we find represented in the paintings of Ajanta. I have already shown you a Bactrian king, and now I place on the screen another subject in which the Buddha is preaching to a congregation. To the right proper of him there are many figures two of which by their features and headgears distinctly represent people of north-west India or of countries adjoining it i.e. Afghanistan and Bactria. For the Indian racial types I show you a scene from the Campeya Jataka in the foreground of which there are two figures one apparently representing an inhabitant of Bihar or Benares—with a mixture of aboriginal (Santhal) and Aryan blood, and another an inhabitant of Orissa with Dravidian features. The dresses and the style of the hair of these two figures are very characteristic. The one resembling a Bihar inhabitant is wearing a full-sleeved "Angrakha" of an embroidered cloth, and the tuft of hair on the crown of his head and the way of dressing the hair are very typical and I think figures of this type may still be seen in the towns of Bihar and adjoining provinces, although fourteen centuries have passed away since the Jataka was painted on the rock walls of Ajanta.

The long hair of the Oriya and the way in which he has placed the upper part of his Dhoti on his shoulder and back is also very typical and these peculiarities may be noticed among the inhabitants of Orissa to-day.

As we are now passing through dreadful days on account of the War you may perhaps be interested to know something of the condition of the Indian Army during the 5th century A.D. I show you a scene from Vidhura Pandita Jataka in which the Yaks, a General Purnaka, is returning with his army to his beloved Irandati, the daughter of a Naga king, to win whose hand he is taking with him the sagacious Brahman, Vidhura Pandita. The army consists of both cavalry and infantry. There are also some elephants at the back on which Purnaka and Vidhura Pandita are riding. The footmen are armed with large shields and short curved swords resembling very much the "Kukris" of the Gurkhas. The horses are of a good breed and their harnesses show that the trappings required for the control of the animal had been devised. The next slide is an enlargement of a part of this subject and represents the features of the soldiers better. Ethnically they resemble some war-like tribe of the Deccan particularly the Bedars who in ancient times made excellent soldiers and whose descendants are still found in the vicinity of Sholapur in the Gulbarga district of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. The present Raja of Sholapur, who is a Bedar and has an acquiline nose, resembles very closely the soldier with a blue sword at the top left corner of this painting.

CRITICS ANSWERED

Against the artists of Ajanta some critics have made the charge that they did not understand perspectives. I show you now two subjects, one from Cave XVI and another from Cave I. The subject from Cave XVI represents a circular pavilion in the right half of the fresco and a pillared-hall in the left half. Now it is impossible for one who has no sense of perspective to draw accurately a circular object. In this fresco the circular pavilion is admirably drawn, proving that the artists of Ajanta understood perspective roughly. The subject from Cave I represents a scene from the life of the Buddha, 'Abbhi-sheka'—a ceremonial bath. The Buddha is sitting in a pavilion and servants are pouring water over his head. The drawing of the pillars shows depth clearly, and the same idea is also conveyed by the position of the different figures which are painted in the fresco.

SALIENT FEATURES

In this hasty survey I have tried to convey to you an idea of the salient features of the wall-painting of Ajanta which I may summarise before concluding my discourse. First of all their great spiritual significance and human feeling; secondly, the perfect command of the artist in painting the figures in the round and giving them a variety of poses; thirdly a highly refined colour sense; fourthly, a clear vision combined with high technical skill in grouping the figures, to produce the desired effect; fifthly, the delight of the artist in all that is beautiful in nature, animate or inanimate; and sixthly or lastly, the sense of humour and a joyous outlook upon life notwithstanding the restraints of monastic life. These qualities however began to disappear with the waning of the Buddhist religion in the seventh century A.D. and although we see reflections of them in the paintings of Badami and Bagh, but the art there shows clear signs of decadence, and when we come to the times of the paintings of Ellora and Sittannawasal, or still later to those of Tanjore, Cochin and Tirunandikkarai we notice that except conventionality all its beauty and virility of art are gone In the time of the Moghals there was a rival

(Continued on next Page)

WARNING
TO OUR
LOYAL FLIT CUSTOMERS
Warning Given On Substitutes
There have been complaints voiced among shoppers in India recently that there is an increasing tendency in some stores to substitute another product when a product with a specific brand name is asked for. Sometimes the substitution is made without the customer noticing it.
If the customer objects, however, that he is not getting what he asked for, the dealer will often tell him that the substitute is just as good as the product requested.
Users of a well known insecticide report experiences of this kind.
Obviously, the customer, for his own protection, should insist on getting the product he asks for.

Substitution of Products Exposed

When you want protection from the danger and annoyance of insects, don't ask for just any insecticide—ask for Flit. Flit really kills insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. That is why you should always insist on Flit and refuse substitutes. Many substitutes are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous — and frequently they waste your money.

CAUTION: Do not be deceived by dealers who tell you that all insecticides are known as Flit. There are many insecticides sold in India, but there is only one Flit. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the yellow tin with the black band. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit. For your protection, the Flit tin is sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling.

Get what you ask for—demand

FLIT

the world's largest selling insecticide

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

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HIMMLER'S BLONDE SPIES

(Continued from Page 1)

when young women show keen ambition in a calling, in which since the last war many of their sex have earned a world-wide reputation. Nevertheless, some of these disguised spies were in time unmasked. Among the first was Countess Roedern, who, pencil and note-book in hand, for years haunted the corridors of the League of Nations. During the Saar Plebiscite she was at Saarbruecken and what she learnt there, later on sent many an anti-Nazi to concentration camp

Another prominent agent of the German secret service is "fair Edith", Frau von Kohler, confidante of the German Minister in Bukharest. This lady is a cousin of Himmler and administers his funds for propaganda in the Balkans. She played a part in the events that led to King Carol's abdication no less sinister than the part she has since played in the bloody disturbances which have placed power in the hands of the pro-Hitler wing of the Iron Guard. When the Minister, Dr. Fabricius, was replaced at the end of January by Manfred von Killinger, he received a hint from General Antonescu to take the fair Edith away with him. In spite of services rendered, she had become an embarrassment to the Prime Minister.

"Flaxen-haired Ilse", sent by the Gestapo to Athens, is another whose subversive activities have at last come to light. The Foreign Press Association in Greece has been obliged to expel from its membership this very pretty, but extremely compromising Hungarian girl. It is almost unnecessary to add that shortly afterwards, another equally good-looking young woman arrived in Athens to represent the German paper of which "flaxen-haired Ilse" was supposed to have been the correspondent.

Puzzle Solutions

Select-a-Code: The code is 3-1-2.

The 1940 Square: The numbers are inserted in the blank spaces in the following order.

1921	1	8	10
6	12	1919	3
9	7	2	1922
4	1920	11	5

Cryptograminiatures: Proverb — An ounce of prevention beats a pound of cure. Missing Letter—R; the sentence is: 'Round rough, rugged rocks, the ragged rascals ran.

Palindrome number: 836 fulfills the conditions; its square is 698896.

What Does This Say: Paris.

SUBSTITUTE LETTERS: The name of the city is AUSTIN. The balloons read: "This rain will ruin his sister's silk slippers." "Ann can stay at Sarah's." "The next time I go to a party, it won't be with that tightwad." "This is some shower." "Let us use your umbrella". "No, nothing doing."

LUNCHEON CRYPTOGRAM: "To the girl with the red hat: The good-looking boy who serves the java and hot chocolate would like to make a date with you for next Sunday afternoon. Call up Teacup 6969 after six and ask for Jim."

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION

"Perhaps You Know"

(Continued From Page 5)

with due respect to the tenets of Quran that forbid idolatry, but desirous nevertheless of representing also the religion of the Prophet on this tower, Maharana Kumbha had the single word, 'Allah', inscribed.

Twice more Chitor was sacked —by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat and by Akbar the Great; hence the phrase "thrice sacked Chitor." Chitorgarh remains, but with its mighty monuments, desolate and dilapidated; an empty city in memorium, as it were, of glorious Ranas and Rajput warriors, peerlessly beautiful and warlike queens, and of mass massacres and ghastly "jauhars" in which the flower of Rajput chivalry and Rajput womanhood perished.

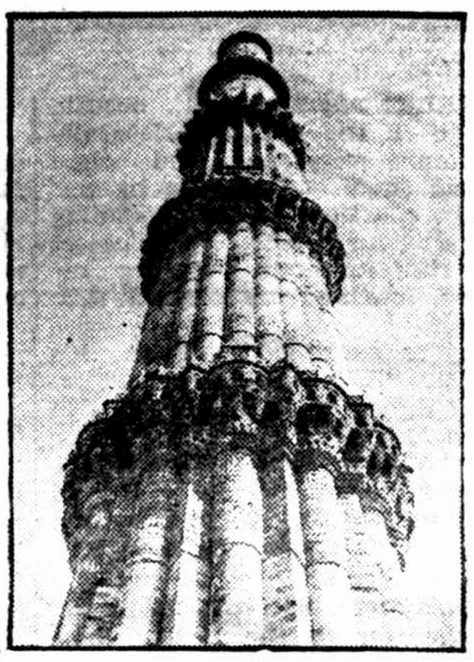
"Chitor has been held accursed, No successor of Udai Singh has entered it, and the 'sin of the slaughter of Chitor' has become proverbial" since the time Udai Singh shifted his capital, in the second decade of the seventeenth century, to Udaipur, which to-day is a beautiful and flourishing city, renowned for its lovely lakes; and is the seat of the Ranas of Mewar.

* * * *

Around Delhi

That the Kutb Minar was built seven hundred years ago by Kutb-ud-Din Aibak to commemorate his great victory over Prithviraj. He used the stones of seven temples for this enormous tower that stands two hundred and eighty feet high; he had the base of this Minar inscribed with verses from the Kuran in beautiful Arabic lettering. Close to the Kutb Minar is the imperishable pillar of forged iron, twenty-four feet above and six feet below the ground.

And as the Kutb Minar tells of an imperial Delhi of the Slave Dynasty, so do the ruined walls of the Puran Quilla sadly remind one of Arjuna and Draupadi, of Bhima the Powerful, and of the righteous Yudishtira Imperator who founded imperial Indraprastha of epic days. As the Puran Quilla speaks of days of yore, the Red Fort speaks of Shah Jehan; Diwan-i-Khas, Diwan-i-Am—Halls of Private Audience. Halls of Public Audience. Palaces of marble and fountains fed by the waters



The Qutab Minar, Delhi.

of the Jumna—waters scented with rose petals.—if there is a Paradise on earth, 'tis this, 'tis this, 'tis this. . . . The Pearl Mosque in marble, and it is the Delhi of Aurangzeb—a Delhi whose high-road was Chandni Chowk; a Delhi in whose Great Mosque Aurangzeb the Zealous came to pray, and thousands of faithful foregather to praise Allah on Idd Days.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE?. PLACE DE LA CONCORDE? MARBLE ARCH? HYDE PARK CORNER? No! Imperial Delhi of our day! Secretariat, Council Hall, Viceregal Lodge, Memorial Arch, and a statue of the late King George V; a Delhi that stands on the road that runs from Chandni Chowk to the ruined Delhis of Ibrahim Lodi, of Ibn Tughlak, of Sher Shah Suri. From these Delhis the Kutb is not far away, and from the top of the Kutb the seven Delhis that rose to power and the eighth Delhi of our day fade away in the twilight. A red light crowning the Kutb throws its beam into the night to warn aeroplanes of the height of the Minar and that the "L" of modern Delhi's aerodrome and landing ground is not far away.

(PHOTOS: WORLD COPYRIGHT: P. V. PATHY AND P. SUBRAHMANIAM).

WAR GUILT TRIALS

(Continued From Page 4)

of the extreme Left though he may be.

He has the merit necessary to an incipient dictator of being a very patient man of the spider species who spins his web and waits. Into his net at the outset he has drawn his predecessors in office who are awaiting trial at Riom. Now are following those who disapprove of his regime; and he has this advantage that with the country paralyzed by the German occupation, by hunger, lack of transport and the complete throttling of the press, there is no possibility of protest. It is just the kind of situation out of which dictators do arise, the kind that gave Adolf Hitler his start, helped Benito Mussolini and enabled Joseph Stalin to come to supreme power.

M. Laval's friends will protest that he is not that kind of man; but no one can ever foretell what effect power will have on any man. It changes the whole outlook and character, especially when it has been much desired and long in coming and when that desire is supported by a passionate belief that everyone else is wrong.

These are times when it is necessary to speak openly to say what should be said without fear of the consequences, even when personal friends may be involved. There is too much sorrow, too much tragedy for the courtesies and the little falsehoods and pretences of peacetime. It is not enough that a man should be a good father to exempt him from criticism of his public acts. For Pierre Laval the conduct and result of the Riom trials will be a kind of touchstone. He has in a sense handed the responsibility over to others, but he will not be able wholly to escape it himself in the eyes of his countrymen and of the world; and by what happens in that little town of Auvergne he will also be judged.

It is not sought in saying so to exculpate the prisoners of the Chateau of Chazeron. Their responsibility is heavy, but it was a responsibility shared with a whole nation. Where M. Laval's case is different is that he stands alone with this Supreme Court which he and his Minister of Justice Alibert have created as their instrument rather than that guarantee, which is claimed for it, that henceforth there will be effective control of the conduct of public affairs in France.

INDIAN ART 2,000 YEARS AGO

(Cont. from previous Page)

of the Indian art of paintings, but that is of another category, limited principally to miniatures than to a free and bold portrayal of Nature and human life in all its aspects.

I may be permitted to say a few words also about the work of preservation which has been carried out at Ajanta in recent years. Through the neglect of centuries and inclemencies of weather the great monasteries and cathedrals there had fallen into a sad state of disrepair. The walls and pillars had decayed, the entrances were choked with debris and silt the interiors were infested by reptiles, bats and other denizens of the jungle and the frescoes themselves had perished to a large extent while those which were to be seen on the walls were in a state of rapid deterioration, and generally falling down in flakes through the pernicious effect of moisture and the mischief wrought by insects. Thanks, however, to the generosity of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the enlightened policy and personal intehest of his able minister, the R.t Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, the cave temples have been thoroughly repaired and cleaned and the frescoes therein firmly fixed to the wall and saved from further decay and ruin.

ITALIAN ARTISTS

To preserve the frescoes was not an easy task and to achieve it the Archaeological Department of Hyderabad entered into a long correspondence with experts all over the world and finally through the courtesy and kind help of the late Lord Curzon, who was then the Foreign Secretary, and Sir Rennell Rodd, then the British Ambassador in Rome, succeeded in securing the services of two expert artists from Italy who came out to India and worked for two years (1920-22) at Ajanta. The work being immense the Italian experts had as associates some mechanics of the Archaeological Department of Hyderabad and taught them during their stay the scientific methods of cleaning and preserving the frescoes. The work done by our Mechanics is as good as that done by the Italian experts and as an example I show you a fresco representing a Bhikshu in the act of adoration, which has been cleaned and preserved by the Mechanic of the Department recently. In August last (1940) His Excellency the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow visited Ajanta and saw our Mechanic at work in Cave XVII. Their Excellencies were pleased to express their appreciation of the scientific methods which are employed in cleaning and preserving the frescoes.

Further, in order to make access to Ajanta easy His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have constructed bridges and roads and also started a bus service from Aurangabad, which runs twice daily in each direction. For the benefit of ordinary visitor, they have also published picture postcards and guide books the latter being in English as well as in several Indian vernaculars, while for the advanced student an authoritative account of the frescoes accompanied by illustrative plates, based on colour photography, is being printed. Two volumes of this work are already out and the third is passing through the press. His Exalted Highness' Government consider the Ajanta frescoes to be the greatest heritage of Indian culture and art and as such they recognise their supreme value in the reconstruction of Indian national life, and in the coming renaissance of the art of this country in future.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THEY had been invited to dinner at the house of a prominent local resident. As there was no one to look after little Tommy, it was necessary to take him, too.

The meal started off well enough, but while Tommy was trying to cut the meat on his plate it slipped off on to the floor, and his mother's face flushed.

"Tommy," she whispered tensely, "you must apologize to Mrs. Ayres at once. Get up and say something quickly."

The child slowly picked the meat from the floor and said: "I'm sorry, Mrs. Ayres. It's funny but tough meat always does do that."

* * * *

ABRAHAM was very ill, and around him were grouped members of the family, weeping and praying. His lips were seen to move, and Rachel, his wife, bent forward to catch his words. "Wife", he whispered, "is everybody present?"

"Yes, dear" sobbed Rachel, "we are all here."

"Are you quite sure? Is Moses here? And Reuben, and Rebecca, and little Ikey?"

"Yes," sobbed Rachel, "we are all here".

"Just as I thought", moaned the old Hebrew as he turned his face to the wall. "I'm not dead yet, and already they have begun to neglect the shop".

* * * *

AN officer was acting as referee at a novices' boxing match, and one of the contestants, a Scot was hammering his opponent in fine style.

The bell rang, but the Scot paid no attention. The referee, tapping him on the shoulder, shouted "Time."

"Oot o' my way, mon," shouted the Scot still punching his opponent. "Just when I'm winning you ask me the time. Ask somebody else."

* * * *

"WHAT did your father die of?" the doctor asked a Negro who was being examined for life insurance.

"Ah don't know, boss," he replied, "but it wasn't nothing serious."

CHARLIE was the most bashful lad in the village. Naturally the family were astonished when he told them one evening he was going courting. After spending over an hour getting ready, he set out. Half an hour later he returned, looking very pleased with himself.

"You're back son." said his mother. "How did you get on?"

"All right," replied Charlie, with a grin.

"Did you see her?"

"Ay, I did an' all. An' if Oi 'adn't ducked down be'ind the 'edge, she'd 'ave seen Oi, too."

* * * *

"LOOK here, Sarah," said the master of the house, "how many more times have I to tell you about these cobwebs? I've just had to sweep one off the bed-rail and throw it in the fire myself."

"Good gracious, sir," exclaimed the maid. "That's the missus' fancy dress for to-night's dance!"

"SPEAKING of artists", said Jones, "my brother is a wonderful painter. One day when father was having his afternoon nap, my brother painted two rabbits on the top of his bald head, and they were so lifelike everyone mistook them for hairs."

"That's nothing", said Green. "My brother painted a hen on a piece of cardboard, and when it was put on the table it laid there."

"Well," retorted White, "my brother can beat that. One day he painted a mustard plaster on the outside wall of the prison, and it was so natural that it drew his pal out of the prison where he was doing six months for perjury".

* * * *

"WHAT about Merchant Jones?" asked one credit man of another.

"He's a problem," said the second. He always pays cash so we don't know how honest he is."

A DRILL sergeant was drilling the recruit squad in the use of the rifle. Everything went smoothly until blank cartridges were distributed. The recruits were instructed to load their pieces and stand at the "ready". and then the sergeant gave the command: "Fire at will."

Private Smith was puzzled. He lowered his gun.

"Which is Will?" he asked.

* * * *

A gangster rushed into a Chicago saloon, shooting right and left.

"All you dirty skunk get outta here," he yelled.

The customers fled in a hail of bullets. All except one little Englishman, who stood at the bar calmly finishing his drink.

"Well?" snapped the gangster, waving his smoking gun.

"Well," remarked the Englishman, "there certainly were a lot of them, weren't there."

Our Humorist At Large

She: "This new baker is very persistent about his money."
He: "I expect it's because he kneads the dough!"

"Yeth, Ikey. I'm fully insured. For fire, burglary, and flood."
"Sounds all right, Isaac, but how do you start a flood?"

"Yes, sir. That's the quickest way to the Pig and Whistle."
"How much quicker is it?"
"About a pint!"

UNDER-WATER WEAPONS IN WAR

(Continued from Page 6)

ately prior to firing. This breaks the force of the water and enables the engines to get going freely before meeting the resistance of the main body of water.

Despite their obvious advantages as an offensive weapon, especially for submarine use, torpedoes have two very great drawbacks. To begin with, there is a great upheaval of water at the moment of firing, and then a bubble trail is left which clearly indicates its course, and if time is available surface ships can manoeuvre to avoid the impact. Experiments are being made to avoid this. One ingenious method consisted in the use of ammonia gas as a propellant. This would dissolve in the water instead of forming a bubble.

Mines

The mine is truly a secret weapon. It cannot be seen, unless it is of the new German "bubble type", and its presence is not indicated until it explodes. It is a pear-shed body about 3 feet in diameter with a total weight of about 650 lb., of which 350 lb. consists of T.N.T. This explosive occupies half the available internal air space, the other half being necessary to keep the mine afloat.

The mine is fitted with a number of lead "horns" each containing a glass tube filled with a chemical liquid. When the horn is broken the liquid flows downwards and explodes the charge. Practically every type of ship can be used for laying these monsters of the deep—from battleships to submarines.

The German "magnetic" or "bubble mine" has a magnetic needle incorporated in the mechanism which is deflected by the mere presence in the vicinity of a large metallic object such as a ship would present. This deflection immediately detonates the instrument. This has been countered by towing an armoured, insulated but highly charged electric cable in place of the usual sweep wire to explode these fiendish contrivances, by virtue of the fact that a dense magnetic field which surrounds such a wire deflects the magnetic needle and thus explodes the mine in the same way as a large metallic body. Ships passing directly over these mines are now made immune by an electrified belt or girdle round the ship.

Depth-Charges

Last but not least, the depth-charge must be considered. It consists of a metallic cylinder about 28 inches long and 18 inches in diameter. It holds a 300-lb. charge of T.N.T., which is exploded by means of a hydrostatic firing valve set to operate at any given depth. Its' explosion is accompanied by a terrific ebullition of water, and no submarine is able to live within a radius of 70 feet of its explosion. It is either totally destroyed or forced to break surface, when it is at the mercy of the attacking vessel's gunfire.

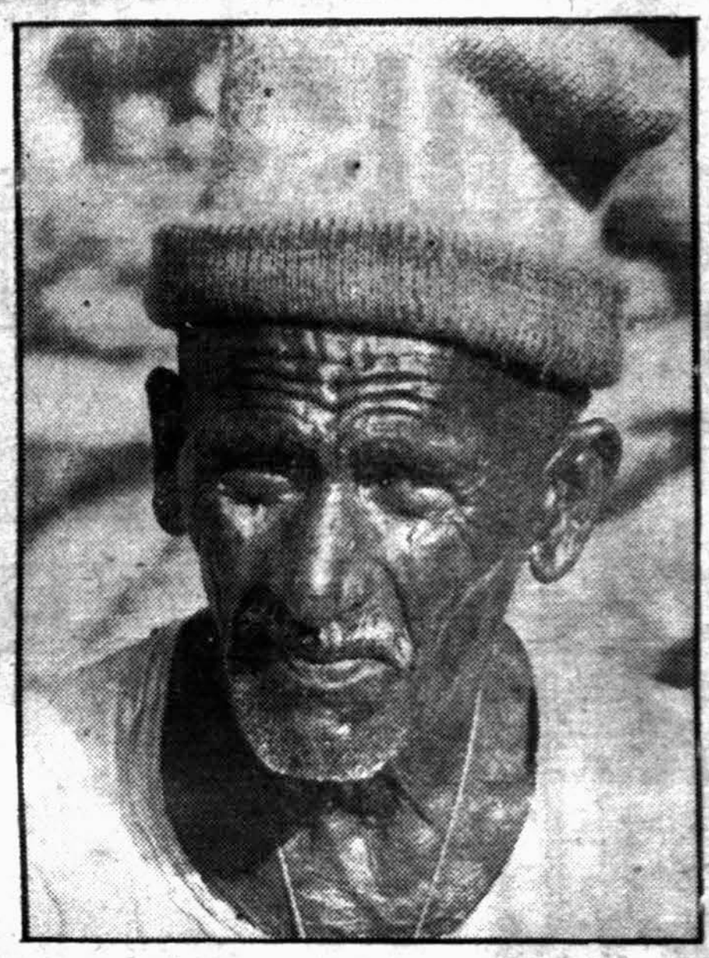
Mr. Gokuldas Dungersey.

Mr. Amritlal K. Kanji.

Those two commerical magnates of Bombay have opened a Cotton Mill in Devas (Sr.) with the help of His Highness the Maharajah.

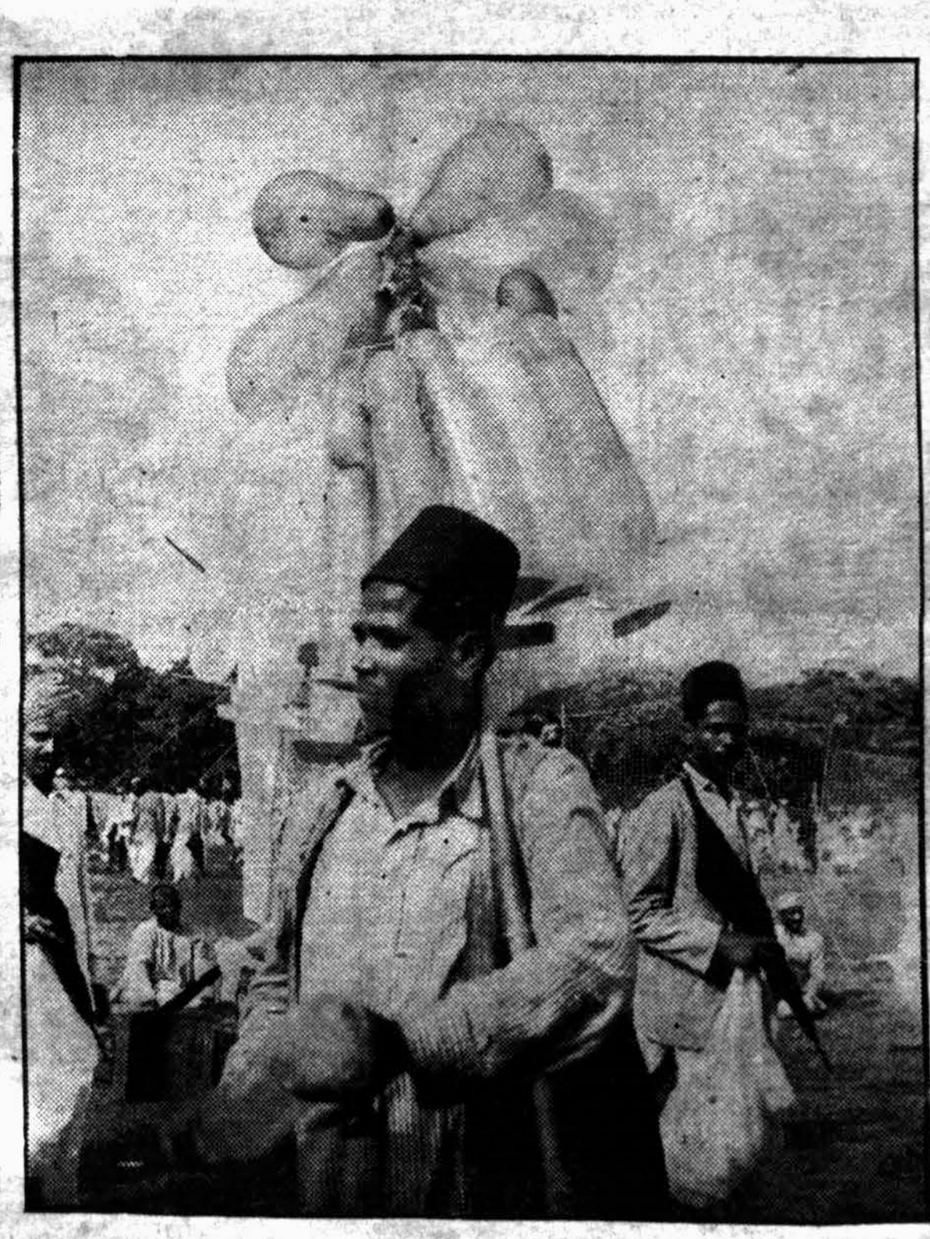
'With the Wind'.

—*J. V. Pandya.*



Old Age: A typical Indian fisherman.

—*M. J. Vyarawalla.*



'Balloonwalla'.

—*M. Desai.*

'Helping Hand'.

—*M. Desai.*

'Beyond the Horizon'.

—*C. Trivedi.*

"There they come".

—*C. Trivedi.*

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